A

MANUAL OF HISTORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY A TEACHER.

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C. SHEPARD & CO.,
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1851.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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19. April,

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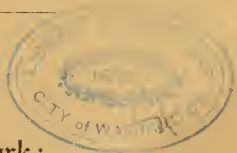

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PREFACE.

The work now given to the public, originated in the writer's desire to obtain a book that should lessen the labor of teacher and scholar in the study of History. Owing to the multiplicity of dates, and minute events, as well as the length of the narrative in the histories in general use, the writer, in common with several of his fellow teachers, had been compelled to go over chapter by chapter, eliminating the most important events, and by means of written synoptical questions, endeavoring to remedy the fault of the larger works. This labor had to be repeated with each succeeding class. It therefore became apparent that it would be easier to write a work which should do away with this really great labor.

A few words with regard to the plan of the Manual. The questions have been placed in the body of the page, but do not interrupt the narrative, while at the same time each question has a concise answer in the paragraph that follows. It thus avoids the objection to a simple Question and Answer book, because by

omitting the question, it may be read connectedly from beginning to end. It is therefore a condensed Narrative History of the United States. At the close of each section the leading events and dates are recapitulated. A series of questions for general review, such as the writer has himself successfully used, has been placed at the end of the book.

With these remarks, the History is submitted to the notice of his fellow teachers, with the hope that it may meet with their favorable attention.

New-York, September, 1851.

HISTORY

OF

THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION I.

FROM THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA IN 1492, TO THE SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA IN 1607.

When and by whom was America discovered?

America was discovered in 1492, by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, a native of Genoa, in Italy.

What prompted him to the discovery?

The genius of this great man led him to believe, that as the earth was a globe, he might discover a passage to the East Indies by sailing westward shorter than the usual easterly voyage round the peninsula of Africa.

Under whose patronage did he sail?

After many discouragements at different courts, he set sail from Spain under the patronage of Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of that country.

Where and when did he land?

Taking a southwesterly course, he landed, October 11th, 1492, at one of the Bahama islands, which he named St. Salvador.

In what year and voyage did he reach the continent?

It was not till the year 1498, in his third

voyage, that Columbus reached the coast at the mouth of the Orinoco, in South America.

Was he conscious that he had discovered a new world?

He remained ignorant, however, of the extent of his discovery, and died believing that he had merely reached the eastern coast of Asia.

What nation first explored the coast of North America?

To England belongs the honor of having sent out navigators who first explored the coast of North America.

Who were the navigators?

In the year 1497, JOHN CABOT, a Venetian, and his son, SEBASTIAN, set sail from Bristol, England, under a commission from Henry VII., and explored the coast of Labrador.

Did either of them make another voyage?

In the following year Sebastian, in a second expedition, sailed along the coast from Labrador to Florida.

When was Yucatan discovered; and the Pacific?

In 1506 the coast of Yucatan was discovered, and in 1513, VASCO NUNEZ DE BALBOA, having crossed the Isthmus of Darien, saw the Pacific Ocean from the heights of the Andes.

What led to Ponce de Leon's voyage?

PONCE DE LEON, a Spanish veteran, in the year 1512, sailed in search of a fountain of youth, said to exist in one of the Bahama islands. To this fountain was ascribed the virtue of imparting immortal youth to those who should drink of its waters.

What discovery did he make?

During his search among the islands, he de-

scried land, abounding in flowers. For this cause, and as also it was first seen on Easter Sunday, called Pascua Florida, he named the country Florida.

Was his search for the fountain successful?

He wandered about for some time, but finally gave up the search, and returned to Cuba.

What was the result of his second voyage?

De Leon went on a second voyage, but was slain in a skirmish with the Indians.

When and by whom was the coast of Mexico explored?

The coast of Mexico was explored by CORDOVA in 1517.

What effect did Cordova's exploration produce?

On his return to Cuba, he praised the country and the natives so highly, that Velasquez, the Governor, sent out an expedition under Grijalva. This returned so rich a cargo, as to lead him to fit out another expedition.

Give the date of this second expedition, and the commander?

In 1519 HERNAN CORTES, who was chosen to command this second expedition, sailed from Cuba, and landed at Tobasco.

Describe the progress of Cortes' expedition?

He then marched to the capital, into which he was invited, and seized Montezuma the king; but the king being afterwards slain in a tumult, the Mexicans rose upon the Spaniards, and drove them from the city with terrible loss.

What happened on his retreat?

On his retreat towards the coast, he was opposed by an immense number of the natives; but the bravery of Cortes saved his little army from destruction.

Give an account of the bravery of Cortes.

Rushing into the thickest of the fight, he slew the Mexican standard-bearer. The Mexicans seeing this, fled in confusion, and Cortes pursued his march unmolested.

When was Mexico retaken by the Spaniards?

Cortes returned with fresh troops, and after a vigorous siege, the capital was retaken in 1521.

When and where did Magellan sail?

In 1519, under the flag of Spain, FRANCIS MAGELLAN, a Portuguese, sailed with several ships round Cape Horn, and entered the Pacific.

What became of Magellan, and of the expedition?

Magellan himself was killed on one of the Philippine islands, but one of his vessels reached Spain by the Cape of Good Hope, having sailed round the globe in a little more than three years.

Give the date and direction of Verrazani's expedition?

In 1523, VERRAZANI, in the service of France, explored the coast from North Carolina to Newfoundland, and gave the country the name of New France.

When and by whom was the St. Lawrence discovered?

In the year 1534, JAMES CARTIER, a Frenchman, sailed through the Straits of Belleisle, into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and discovered the river of the same name.

Give an account of Cartier's second voyage?

In the following year, 1535, he sailed up the St. Lawrence as far as the Indian town of Hochelaga, where Montreal now stands, and in the following spring returned to France, taking

with him the Indian king, whom he had decoyed on board.

When and where did De Soto sail?

In 1539 De Soto, a Spanish noble, who had served with Pizarro in Peru, hoping to found in Florida an empire that might rival Mexico, sailed from Cuba with a large and well-appointed force.

Where did he land, and what is said of his wanderings?

He landed near Tampa Bay, in Florida, passed up north, and after wandering for three years, at length reached the Mississippi, 1542.

What is said of his march?

His march was one continued series of contests with the natives, and his troops suffered dreadfully from famine, exposure, sickness, and constant skirmishing.

What finally became of De Soto?

Worn out by care and disappointment, De Soto died on the banks of the Mississippi; and to conceal his death from the natives, who had the highest ideas of his valor, his followers buried him at night in the waters of the river.

And of the remains of his army?

After his death, the remnant of his army having built some frail vessels, dropped down the Mississippi to the Gulf, and finally reached a Spanish settlement in 1543, after an absence of four years.

What is said of Roberval?

In 1541, Roberval, a French nobleman, sent out James Cartier with five vessels.

Narrate the fate of Cartier's band?

Cartier arrived in the St. Lawrence, but the

natives, indignant at his treatment of their king, attacked and compelled him to build a fort for his defence, near the present city of Quebec.

Was the expedition finally successful?

Roberval arrived during the following spring, but after remaining a year, returned to France with his squadron, and the idea of settling a colony was abandoned.

What is said of Ribault?

In 1562, RIBAULT, with a party of Huguenots—French Protestants—was sent out by Coligni, Admiral of France.

Where did he settle?

They established a colony at Port Royal entrance, in South Carolina; but the settlers, unable to endure a solitary life in a wild country, returned to France.

Was the second colony more successful?

Another colony, established by Coligni in Florida, was attacked by the Spaniards, and the settlers put to the sword.

When was St. Augustine founded?

In 1565, the town of ST. AUGUSTINE, in Florida, was founded by the Spaniards, under Melendez. This is the oldest town north of the Gulf of Mexico.

When was the first English colony attempted?

In 1583, SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT sailed from England for the purpose of forming a settlement. In this he was not successful, and on the homeward voyage was shipwrecked and lost.

Who sailed in 1584?

In the following year, 1584, Sir Walter Raleigh having obtained an extensive grant of

territory from Queen Elizabeth of England, sent out two vessels under AMIDAS and BARLOW.

What was the result of this voyage?

After a successful trading voyage, they returned to England, and gave such flattering accounts of the country, that Elizabeth bestowed on it the name of Virginia.

State what became of Grenville's colony?

In 1585, SIR RICHARD GRENVILLE left a colony under Ralph Lane on the island of Roanoke. After a year of troubles, the settlers were carried back to England by Sir Francis Drake.

Did Raleigh send out another colony?

Raleigh, not discouraged by these attempts, sent out another colony in 1587, which landed on the island of Roanoke, and there formed a settlement.

What was its fate?

Being in want of supplies, the colonists sent Capt. White to England. He did not return for three years, and then no vestige of the colony was to be found.

To whom did Raleigh now give up his right?

Raleigh afterwards gave up his right to the territory to the London Company.

Give date and account of Gosnold's voyage?

In 1602, BARTHOLOMEW GOSNOLD discovered Cape Cod, and endeavored to form a settlement on the island of Martha's Vineyard. The design was, however, abandoned, and he returned to England.

When and by whom was Port Royal settled?

In 1605, DE MONTS, who had been made

proprietor of the territory from the southern boundary of New-York as far north as the St. Lawrence, by the French monarch, made the first permanent French settlement in Canada, and named it Port Royal.

And Quebec?

And in 1608, CHAMPLAIN, another French voyager, laid the foundation of Quebec.

What happened in the year 1606?

In the year 1606, James I. divided that portion of the continent from the 34th to the 45th degree north latitude.

How was this tract divided, and to whom given?

From the 34th to the 38th was given to the London Company; and from the 41st to the 45th to the Plymouth Company: the intervening three degrees, from the 38th to the 41st, formed a boundary between the two companies.

RECAPITULATION.—EARLY VOYAGES.

1492 Columbus.	1542 De Soto—Mississippi River.
1497 The Cabots.	1541 Roberval.
1498 Columbus—Orinoco River	1562 Ribault.
1512 Ponce De Leon—Florida.	1565 St. Augustine—founded.
1513 Balboa—Pacific.	1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert.
1521 Cortes—Mexico.	1584 Amidas and Barlow.
1522 Magellan.	1585 Roanoke colony.
1523 Verrazani.	1587 " second colony.
1534 Cartier's first voyage.	1602 Gosnold—Cape Cod.
1535 " second voyage.	1605 Port Royal settled.
1539 De Soto—Florida.	1608 Quebec settled.

Spanish Navigators.	French Navigators.	English Navigators.
Columbus,	Verrazani,	The Cabots,
Ponce De Leon,	Cartier,	Gilbert,
Cortes,	Roberval,	Amidas and Barlow.
De Soto,	Ribault,	Grenville,
Magellan.	De Monts,	White,
Cordova.	Champlain,	Gosnold.

SECTION II.

FROM THE SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA IN 1607, TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, 1754.

CHAPTER I.

VIRGINIA.

Who commanded the first expedition of the London Company?

The first expedition sent out by the London Company, was commanded by Captain Christopher Newport.

Where and when did he settle?

By severe weather, he was driven north of the Island of Roanoke, and entering a river which he named the James, he formed the settlement of Jamestown, May 23d, 1607.

What occurred during the voyage?

On the voyage, which lasted upwards of four months, dissension and jealousy had arisen among the leading persons; and John Smith, their best man, was put in irons.

Give the cause of this jealousy?

Sealed instructions, with the names of seven persons, enclosed as a local council for the colony, had been given by the Supreme Council in England, with orders that these should not be opened till the arrival of the colonists.

How were affairs settled on their arrival?

On their arrival, the persons thus designated chose Edward Wingfield president; and John Smith, released from prison, took his place in the council.

What at first was the success of the colony?

The colony, composed principally of dissolute persons unwilling to labor, fell rapidly to ruin. Sickness set in, and in a few months half their number died.

Who now became President?

Smith now took the control of affairs, and hope once more visited the colony.

What happened to Smith, in an exploring voyage?

In a voyage up the Chickahominy, he was captured by the Indians, after a desperate struggle, and taken to Opecancanough, the brother of Powhatan, the Indian King, November, 1607.

By whom was he finally condemned?

He was finally taken to the residence of Powhatan, and by him condemned to die.

How was his life saved?

As Smith was lying bound, ready to be executed, Pocahontas, the favorite daughter of Powhatan, threw herself between the executioners and their victim, and implored Smith's life. Powhatan yielded to her entreaties, and Smith, kept prisoner for some time, afterwards returned to Jamestown.

What was the state of things on his return?

On his return, the affairs of the colony were in disorder; but his energy soon restored things to a prosperous condition.

When was a new Charter given, and what change was made?

In 1609, a new Charter was obtained, by which it was ordered that a governor should be appointed for life, and that he should reside in the colony.

What is said of the new governor and the expedition?

Lord Delaware, a wise and virtuous nobleman, was appointed the first governor, and 500 emigrants were sent out before him, under Gates; but a storm drove most of the vessels on the Bermudas, and compelled them to wait to refit.

Did Smith still retain the Presidency?

Smith, therefore, still retained the government; but being injured by an explosion of gunpowder, he returned to England, leaving Percy to govern the colony, until the arrival of Gates or Delaware.

What miseries followed Smith's departure?

Percy was incapable of ruling with the steady hand of Smith. The Indians began to be hostile—the colonists quarrelled, and famine and vice reduced their numbers from 490 to 60. This dreadful period was long known as the "starving time."

What arrival raised the spirits of the colony?

The fortunate arrival of Lord Delaware with emigrants and supplies, saved the colony from ruin. His government was wise and prudent, but sickness soon compelled him to return.

Who succeeded Lord Delaware?

Sir Thomas Dale was sent out by the company to succeed him.

When was the third Charter granted, and with what change?

In 1612, King James granted a new Charter, which gave the whole London Company the privilege of voting for officers, thus making it a democratic assembly.

What important events occurred in 1616 *and* 1620*?*

In 1616, the cultivation of tobacco was commenced, under the able administration of Governor Yeardley; and in the year 1620, the colony was lastingly benefited by the arrival of several respectable young women, who became wives to the planters at a purchase price of from 120 to 150 lbs. of tobacco.

Give the account and date of the Indian massacre.

The colony now began to flourish, but dangers arose from a new quarter. The Indians, who had long been quiet, organized and carried out a plot with so much secrecy, that on April 1st, 1622, in one hour, 347 men, women and children, were massacred.

What was the result?

A bloody war followed, but the Indians were everywhere beaten, and at length fled to the interior. In this disastrous war, the number of plantations was reduced to eight.

Why had King James become displeased with the London Company?

Meanwhile, the King had become dissatisfied with the debates of the Company at their meetings in London. They meddled with his kingly rights, and used a liberty of speech inconsistent with his notions of absolute obedience in the subject.

In what way did he rid himself of this annoyance?

He thereupon dissolved the Company, by an exercise of his royal authority, and took the government of Virginia into his own hands in the year 1624.

Who were the first two royal governors?

The first royal governor was John Harvey, who ruled with a high hand, and was somewhat of a tyrant. He was succeeded, in 1642, by Sir William Berkeley.

Give an account of the 2d Indian massacre?

In 1644, a second Indian massacre occurred, in which 300 whites were killed. A war of vengeance lasted two years, at the close of which the Indians were reduced to obedience.

From what other source did troubles arise?

The distresses of the colony were farther increased by the passage of the Navigation Act in 1651.

What is said of this oppressive law?

This tyrannous enactment prohibited the Virginians from importing or exporting goods, except in British vessels, and ordered that the chief products of the colony should be sent to England alone.

What caused Bacon's rebellion?

This, and other oppressive acts, together with the inefficient measures adopted by Berkeley to repel the renewed attacks of the Indians, led to Bacon's rebellion.

When did this break out, and what is said of Bacon?

In the year 1676, the people chose Nathaniel Bacon as a leader, without regard to the authority of the governor. Bacon assumed the command, repelled the Indians, and forced Berkeley to submit to his authority.

How ended the rebellion, and what were Berkeley's measures?

While at the height of his power, Bacon sud-

denly died, and the rebellion was suppressed. Berkeley's measures were in the last degree cruel; for, not content with fines and confiscations, he hanged twenty-two of the leaders of Bacon's party.

What changes took place afterwards in the government?

In 1673, King Charles II. had granted the principal part of Virginia to Arlington and Culpepper. In 1677, the latter became governor for life, but he was deprived of his office in 1684, and Virginia passed again under the royal government, until the revolution.

RECAPITULATION.

1607 Jamestown settled.
" John Smith captured.
1609 Second Charter.
1610 "The Starving Time."
1612 Third Charter.
1622 First Indian Massacre.
1624 Royal Government.
1644 Second Indian Plot.
1650 Navigation Act.
1673 Proprietary Government.
1676 Bacon's Rebellion.
1684 Royal Government.

CHAPTER II.

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

MASSACHUSETTS.

What is said of John Smith?

Captain John Smith having recovered from the severe wound he had received in Virginia, sailed from England, on a trading voyage to the coast of America, in the year 1614.

How much of the country did he explore?

He explored the country from Penobscot to

Cape Cod, made a chart of the country, and named it New-England.

What happened to him in 1615?

In 1615, he made a second voyage; but a mutiny having arisen among the crew, he was captured and imprisoned by the French; he escaped, however, alone, in an open boat.

What effect did Smith's account produce on the Plymouth Company?

The Plymouth Company, encouraged by Smith's description of the country, appointed him admiral for life, and applied for a new charter.

What new name and grant did they receive?

Under a new name, the *Council of Plymouth*, they obtained a grant of the territory lying between the 40th and 48th parallels of north latitude.

When and by whom was the first settlement made?

The first permanent settlement on this tract was made on the 21*st December*, 1620, by a body of Puritans, who, to avoid persecution on account of their religious opinions, had determined to settle in America.

Give an account of their first emigration?

They had first gone to Holland, under the care of John Robinson, their minister, in 1608, and settled at Amsterdam; thence they removed to Leyden.

What prompted them to leave Holland?

In the hope of bettering their condition, by settling in America, they sought for and obtained a grant of land from the London Company.

State what is said of their departure?

They then passed from Leyden to Southampton, England, and being joined by a body of Puritans from London, a company, to the number of 101, sailed in the Mayflower from Plymouth, on the 16th of September, 1620.

Of their voyage, place and date of landing?

After a tedious and stormy voyage, they reached the coast of Massachusetts, entered the harbor of Plymouth, and finding the shore pleasant and agreeable, they settled there December 21st, 1620.

Why did they not settle in the London Company's tract?

They had intended to settle on the banks of the Hudson, within the limits of the London Company, but their Captain, bribed, as is supposed, by the Dutch, who had a trading port at the mouth of the Hudson, carried them farther north.

State the trials of the first winter?

The winter had now set in, and exposure, sickness and famine, made sad havoc with the infant colony. Before spring, 46 died, and among these, Governor Carver and his wife.

What fortunate alliances were made?

In the spring of 1621, alliances were entered into with the neighboring Indian tribes, the Wampanoags and the Narragansetts. These alliances secured the colony against danger from the Indians.

What became necessary to secure their right to the land?

Being without the limits of the territory of the Virginia Company, they obtained a grant from

the Council of Plymouth. The land thus obtained was divided, and prosperity began to visit the colony.

Who were the leading men?

The leading men were Carver, Bradford, Brewster, Standish and Winslow.

What other colony was now commenced?

Another body of Puritans had received a grant of land from the Plymouth Company, under the name of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Where and when was a settlement made?

Under this grant, Boston and its neighborhood was settled by 300 Puritan families in 1630.

When and by whom were their numbers increased?

Like the Plymouth Colony, they suffered much from sickness during their early settlement; but in the year 1635, three thousand emigrants arrived, among whom were Hugh Peters and Sir Henry Vane.

From what source did difficulty arise, and who was banished?

But religious dissensions had already risen in the colony, and Roger Williams was banished on account of his opinions, in 1635.

What is said of Mrs. Hutchinson?

A woman, by name Mrs. Hutchinson, who held meetings of her own sex, and claimed the right to decide on the religious faith of others, was also banished, although she was supported by many distinguished men in the colony.

What arrival took place, and when?

Great numbers of Puritans continued to arrive

from England, and the King attempted to prevent the emigration. Notwithstanding this, a fleet of eight ships, with a number of settlers on board, landed in 1638.

Give the date, names and object of the Union of the New-England colonies?

In the year 1643, the colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, New-Haven and Connecticut, formed a league for defence against the Dutch, French and Indians, on the Continent, under the name of THE UNITED COLONIES OF NEW-ENGLAND.

How were the general affairs of the Colonies regulated?

All matters relating to this Union were determined in a yearly meeting, composed of two delegates from each colony. It greatly promoted the welfare and independence of the colonies.

What is said of the first arrival of the Quakers, and date?

In 1656 the Quakers first arrived from England, but the authorities would not permit them to land.

Describe the cruel measures adopted by the colonists?

Fresh members arriving, many were banished, and the punishment of death threatened to all who returned from banishment. Four were thus put to death.

What was the result of this persecution?

This, however, wholly failed of effect. The Quakers were above the fear of death; their sufferings changed the current of popular sympathy, and the severity of the law was at length relaxed, and the Quakers permitted to enjoy their opinions in peace.

What is said of the Navigation Act?

The Navigation Act, which has been mentioned in the history of Virginia, pressed heavily on Massachusetts; and there, as in Virginia, formed one of the remote causes of American Independence.

What war broke out in 1675?

The quiet of the colony was at length interrupted by an Indian war, commonly known as King Philip's.

Who was Philip?

Massasoit, King of the Wampanoags, and a steady friend of the colonists, dying, his son Philip succeeded him in the government.

What prompted him to commence the war?

Urged on by the young men of the tribe, who had become jealous of the whites, he broke the treaty his father had kept with the colonists, and made an attack on Swanzea, July, 1675, and killed several persons.

What other places were attacked?

Brookfield and Deerfield were successively attacked, and many lives were lost in different shirmishes.

Where and when was Philip attacked by the New-England Army?

At length an army of 1,500 men was raised and sent into Rhode Island to attack Philip Here, in December, 1675, they found him strongly posted in a swamp, with a body of 3,000 Indians, defended by rude works.

Give an account of the battle?

The colonists were defeated in several attempts to enter, but the valor of the whites finally overcame all obstacles. They effected an entrance, set fire to the wigwams, killed a

thousand Indians, and took several hundred prisoners.

To what place did Philip flee.

Philip, with a part of his force, escaped into the country of the Nipmucks.

State what is said of the death of Philip.

In August of the following year, a detachment of colonists endeavored to capture Philip at Mount Hope, but as he was attempting to escape, he was shot by one of his own tribe, in revenge for the murder of his brother, whom Philip had killed for proposing submission to the whites.

When was the war ended?

His death put an end to the war in 1676.

What change in the government took place in 1686, *and why?*

The colony of Massachusetts continued to resist the commercial oppressions of England; to punish their obstinacy, the charter was taken away in 1686, and Massachusetts became a royal government.

Who was the first royal governor, and give his character?

Sir Edmund Andros was appointed first governor, but his tyranny so exasperated the people, that when the news of the revolution in England arrived in Boston in 1689, Andros was seized, imprisoned, and sent to England.

What war now broke out?

The English revolution, however, involved the colonies in a war commonly known as King William's war.

Give the causes of this war, and the date of its commencement.

William of Orange having ascended the English throne, the French supported the claims of James II., the dethroned king, who had fled to France, and war was accordingly declared in 1689.

Name the important events of the war?

No events of great importance marked the progress of the war in the colonies; an unsuccessful expedition was undertaken against Port Royal, and many atrocities were committed by the French and Indians. The villages of Schenectady and Salmon Falls were burned by them, and many of the inhabitants massacred.

How long did the war last, and when did it end?

A stop was finally put to the war by the treaty of Ryswick in 1697. It had lasted eight years.

What excitement broke out in 1692*?*

In the month of February, 1692, during King William's war, a great excitement broke out in Salem; this is generally known by the name of the Salem Witchcraft.

How did it commence?

It commenced amid the family and relatives of the minister, whose daughter and niece were troubled with fits of a strange nature. The physicians pronounced them bewitched, and the friends at once fell in with the idea.

Who was first charged with the crime?

The crime was charged upon an old Indian woman in the family, and she was whipped into a confession of the charge.

What is said of its progress?

The progress of the excitement kept pace with the fears of the people. It soon spread

throughout the colony. Multitudes were thrown into prison; many were tried and convicted, and nineteen were executed.

How was it terminated?

At length reason began to assume its sway. The community became ashamed of the lengths to which they had been hurried. Those imprisoned, were set at liberty; and no new charges being preferred, the delusion gradually died away.

When did Queen Anne's war break out?

In 1702, five years after the treaty of Ryswick, Queen Anne's war broke out.

State its origin?

James II. had died in France, and the French had proclaimed his son King of England. War was immediately declared by Queen Anne, who then reigned in England.

What preparations were made on this continent?

The French and English colonies thereupon commenced hostilities, and the French having secured the help of the Indians, the horrors of the previous war were renewed with increased barbarity.

What was the principal event of the war?

Massachusetts made two attempts to capture Port Royal, which surrendered in 1710, and Acadia at length came into the possession of the English.

Give the limits of Acadia?

Acadia comprised New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island.

How and when was the war ended?

The war was terminated by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

What war followed, and give the date and cause?

Queen Anne's war was followed by King George's war in 1744. This had its origin in disputes in Europe about the succession to the kingdom of Austria, and is sometimes called "the war of the Austrian succession."

Mention the most important event of the war?

The most important event during the war, was the capture of Louisburg by a colonial expedition, assisted by a British fleet under Commodore Warren.

What treaty terminated the war?

Louisburg was, however, given back to the French by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, which terminated King George's war in 1748.

What is said of the further history of Massachusetts?

The further history of Massachusetts is combined with that of the other colonies in the French and Indian war.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

When and under whom was New-Hampshire settled?

In the year 1623 New-Hampshire was first settled, under a grant of land made to Fernando Gorges and John Mason, by the Council of Plymouth.

Where were the first settlements made?

The first settlements were made at Dover, and near the present town of Portsmouth.

What is said of the early government?

From the period of settlement, down to 1641, each village governed itself by its own laws;

but at the last mentioned date, they sought, and were admitted to the protection of Massachusetts.

What change occurred in the year 1679?

Their existence became merged in that of this colony, until the year 1679, when New-Hampshire was made a separate province.

Did any difficulties arise in the colony?

The peace of the colony was constantly disturbed by bitter quarrels about the lands, till at length the claims of the proprietor were bought up in the year 1746 for £1,500, and quietness was restored.

From what external misfortunes did it suffer?

Lying north of Massachusetts, and forming an exposed frontier, it was thus liable to the attacks of the Indians; and its history during the different wars, is a narrative of Indian murders, massacres and burnings.

Mention the most memorable of these attacks?

Of these scenes, the most memorable is the massacre at Dover in 1689—King William's war—in which twenty-three persons were killed, and twenty-nine made prisoners and sold into slavery in Canada.

To what colony does the history of New-Hampshire properly belong?

The history of New-Hampshire is to a great extent embraced in that of Massachusetts, since they were both under the same Governor up to the time of the Revolution.

RECAPITULATION.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1614 John Smith's voyage.
1620 Plymouth settled.
1630 Boston "
1635 Roger Williams banished.
1643 Union—N. Eng. Colonies.
1656 Arrival of the Quakers.
1675 KING PHILIP'S WAR.
1676 Death of Philip.
1686 Royal Govenment.
1689 KING WILLIAM'S WAR.
1690 Schenectady burned.
1697 Treaty of Ryswick.
1702 QUEEN ANNE'S WAR.
1713 Treaty of Utrecht.
1744 KING GEORGE'S WAR.
1745 Louisburg captured.
1748 Treaty—Aix la Chapelle.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1623 Dover settled.
1679 A separate province.
1689 Dover Massacre.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY OF THE REMAINING COLONIES.

CONNECTICUT.

When and by whom was Connecticut settled?

Connecticut was settled in 1635 by emigrants from Massachusetts, who travelled across the wilderness and established themselves at Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield.

Was the country previously settled?

The Dutch had previously attempted a settlement at Hartford, on the Connecticut, but it was finally abandoned.

By what was their settlement endangered?

Hardly had the colonists obtained a footing in the territory, when a war sprung up, which threatened their destruction.

When and what was the cause of the war?

The Pequod war began in 1637, and had its origin in the jealousy of that tribe, which commenced a series of attacks on the settlers.

Who was sent against them, and what of the expedition?

Captain Mason, with 80 English and 70 Mohegans, was sent against them; and arriving at the encampment of the Pequods on the banks of the Mystic, attacked them suddenly on the morning of June 5th, 1637.

Describe the attack and results?

Roused by the barking of a dog, the Indians made a brave defence; but Mason having fired their wigwams, six hundred Indians, of all ages, were slain, and the power of the Pequods was completely broken.

In what was Connecticut more fortunate than her neighbors?

Connecticut was more fortunate than Massachusetts in retaining her liberties; and despite the attempts of governors Andros and Fletcher, retained her colonial charter till the revolution.

RHODE ISLAND.

When and by whom was Rhode Island settled?

Rhode Island was settled in 1636 by Roger Williams, who was banished from Massachusetts on account of his opinions.

What were those opinions?

He held to entire religious freedom, and to protection from the magistrate in the expression of his opinions; that allegiance to the King and the magistrate ought to be voluntary, and that the King could not give away the territory of the Indians.

What name did he give the settlement?

The place where he and his companions finally settled was called Providence Plantation.

Was the colony successful?

Here the utmost freedom of opinion prevailed; political matters were determined by a majority, and harmony marked the history of the new colony.

What is the date of the charter of Rhode Island?

When the New-England colonies united in 1643, Rhode Island was not received into the union; but it obtained a charter in 1644, through the exertions of Williams, its founder.

The further history of the colony contains no events of marked importance.

NEW-YORK.

Give an account of the discovery of the Hudson, and the date?

In the year 1609, Henry Hudson, in the employment of the Dutch East India Company, while attempting to discover a passage to the Pacific Ocean, discovered the Hudson river, and sailed up as far as the city of Hudson.

Where and when were the first settlements?

In 1614, the Dutch erected a fort on the southern extremity of Manhattan Island, to protect the settlement established for the purpose of trading with the Indians; and in the following year, 1615, Fort Orange was erected on the present site of Albany.

What names were given?

To the whole territory they gave the name of New-Netherlands, and to the settlement on Manhattan Island, New-Amsterdam.

Who were the successive governors?

The governors were Peter Minuits, William Kieft, Wouter Van Twiller and Peter Stuyvesant.

Who laid claim to the territory, and what followed?

The English laid claim to the New-Netherlands; and in 1664, a squadron, under Colonel Nichols, sent out by the Duke of York, to whom the territory had been granted by King Charles, appeared before New-Amsterdam, and demanded its surrender.

Did the Dutch offer any resistance?

Stuyvesant, a brave and active governor, endeavored, by every means, to infuse spirit into the people; but their fears prevailed, and the magistrates surrendered the colony to the English.

Give the most noted English governors?

Among the English governors, the most noted were Andros, formerly alluded to as the tyrant of New-England; Lord Bellamont, charged as the abettor of Captain Kidd in piracy; and Lord Cornbury, whose rank did not prevent his creditors throwing him into prison for his debts.

What occurred in 1690?

In the year 1690, during King William's war, a great disaster befel the province, in the burning of the village of Schenectady.

By whom and how was this done?

A body of French and Indians, sent by the Governor of Canada against Albany, surprised the village about midnight, after the inhabitants had retired to rest.

What is said of the cruelties perpetrated?

The most dreadful cruelties were perpetrated; men, women and children, without regard to age, were butchered, and the village burned.

And of the sufferings of the inhabitants?

Sixty persons were killed, twenty-five made prisoners, and the rest, in mid-winter, amid intense suffering, and with broken constitutions, at last reached Albany.

When was the negro plot, and what the object?

In the year 1741, the celebrated negro plot was discovered, and several witnesses testified to the intention of the negroes to burn the city and drive out the whites.

How was the excitement allayed?

Upwards of thirty persons were executed, many transported; and by these severe measures, the excitement was allayed.

Is it now supposed such a plot existed?

The charge of conspiracy was afterwards believed to be groundless, and public sympathy turned too late in favor of the sufferers.

What is said of the spirit of the colony?

The colony, throughout its history, was distinguished for its liberal sentiments; and the people did not hesitate to assert their rights, in opposition to the tyranny of the British governors.

NEW-JERSEY.

When and where was New-Jersey first settled?

New-Jersey was first settled at Elizabethtown, in 1664.

To whom had the territory been granted?

The territory had been granted to Lord Berke-

ley and Sir George Carteret, and was named Jersey in honor of the latter, who had been governor of Jersey, England.

Who was the first governor?

Philip Carteret was the first governor, and great inducements were held out to emigrants.

State the difficulties that ensued.

After various troubles, occasioned by attempts on the part of the Duke of York to wrest New-Jersey from the proprietors, the question was legally decided against the Duke.

Into whose hands did the colony finally fall?

William Penn and other Quakers finally bought up the claims of Berkeley and Carteret; but on the accession of James II. to the throne, he set aside their rights, and appointed Andros governor.

When was New-Jersey united to New-York?

In 1702, New-Jersey became a royal province, and was united to New-York.

MARYLAND.

To whom was the territory of Maryland first granted?

The territory of Maryland was granted to Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore; and in honor of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., was called Maryland.

When and for what was the colony established?

Here a colony was established in 1634, under the superintendence of Cecil Calvert, on the St. Mary's river, as an asylum for persecuted Catholics.

State the principles upon which it was founded.

Entire civil and religious freedom was granted to all, and Maryland has the honor of being the first colony where the latter was guaranteed by law.

Was the colony allowed to exist in peace?

The infant colony was much harassed by Virginia, which laid claim to the territory.

What happened to Lord Baltimore?

During the troubles incited by Clayborne, an officer in the service of Virginia, Lord Baltimore was compelled to flee; but after the restoration of monarchy, he was restored to his rights, and peace and contentment reigned.

Did the proprietorship remain in the Calvert family?

By a stretch of regal power, the son of Cecil Calvert was deprived of his proprietorship, and Lionel Copley became the first royal governor.

What change took place in 1715*?*

Another change took place in 1715, and the proprietor's rights were restored in the person of the infant Lord Baltimore. These he retained till the revolution.

PENNSYLVANIA.

What is said of the early settlement in Pennsylvania?

Pennsylvania was colonized by the Swedes in 1643; but the first grant of the territory was made in 1681 to William Penn, a distinguished Quaker, and in high favor at the Court of England.

When did the English settlers come over?

The influence of Penn secured a colony of

settlers the same year, (1681;) and in the following year, Penn himself, accompanied by a number of Quakers, landed at Newcastle.

Describe Penn's treatment of the Indians.

Shortly after his arrival, he assembled the Indian tribes, and made a treaty of peace with them; purchased and paid for their lands; and by his wise and generous treatment, secured the peace of the colony.

What happened in 1691?

But, notwithstanding Penn's deep interest in its welfare, difficulties arose during his absence in England, and three lower counties separated in 1691, and afterwards became the colony of Delaware.

Did Penn arrange matters on his return?

Penn's efforts to restore harmony were unavailing, and with separate assemblies the divided colony was only united under one governor.

When did Penn die, and what became of the Proprietorship?

In 1718, William Penn died, and his rights, falling to his heirs, were finally bought by the United States after the revolution for half a million of dollars.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

When and where was North Carolina first settled?

About the year 1650, several settlements were made by planters from Virginia, at the mouth of the Chowan river. These were the first settlements in North Carolina.

What grant was made in 1663?

The country, from Virginia to Florida, was

granted, in 1663, to Lord Clarendon and others, and a constitution was drawn up for the government of the colony.

Did this constitution go in force?

This proving unsatisfactory to all parties, was finally annulled by the proprietors.

Give the date and cause of the settlement of South Carolina.

The northern colony did not increase rapidly, and emigration set towards the south, which led to the settlement of South Carolina, on the Ashley river, in the year 1670.

When and where was the next settlement?

Ten years after, a new town was founded at the junction of the Cooper and Ashley rivers, and named Charleston.

What was the after history of the two colonies?

The two colonies of North and South Carolina remained under the government of the proprietors till 1729, when royal governors were appointed, who exercised their authority till the revolution.

GEORGIA.

What led to the settlement of Georgia?

The first settlement of Georgia originated in the benevolent designs of James Oglethorpe, who was anxious to provide an asylum for the poor, the destitute and the oppressed.

State the terms of the King's grant.

The territory of Georgia was granted for this purpose to Oglethorpe in 1732, and given in trust for 21 years to a body of trustees for that purpose.

Where and when was the first settlement of Georgia?

The first settlement was made at Savannah, in 1733, and rapidly increased in numbers, though not in wealth.

Describe the conduct of Oglethorpe in 1742.

In the year 1742, the colony was threatened with destruction by an army of Spaniards from Florida; but it was saved by the bravery and skill of Oglethorpe, who compelled the Spaniards to retreat, with considerable loss.

What change took place in 1752?

The settlers, however, became dissatisfied with the government of the trustees, and in 1752, about twenty years after the settlement of Savannah, Georgia became a royal government.

RECAPITULATION.

1635 CONNECTICUT settled.
1637 Pequod War.
1636 RHODE ISLAND settled.
1644 First Charter.
1609 HUDSON river discovered.
1614 NEW-YORK settled—Dutch
1664 Becomes an English colony
1690 Burning of Schenectady.
1741 Negro Plot.
1664 NEW-JERSEY settled.
1702 United to New-York.
1634 MARYLAND settled.
1643 PENNSYLVANIA—Swedes.
1681 Settled by William Penn.
1691 Divided—DELAWARE.
1650 NORTH CAROLINA settled.
1670 SOUTH CAROLINA settled.
1733 GEORGIA settled.
1752 Royal Government.

SECTION III.

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

CHAPTER I.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

Name the wars that preceded the French war.

Previous to the French and Indian war, five wars had desolated the colonies. The Pequod, King Philip's, King William's, Queen Anne's, and King George's.

Give the origin of these wars.

The Pequod and King Philip's originated in the jealousy of the Indians; the others in disputes between France and England, in Europe.

And the cause of the French and Indian.

The French and Indian war, on the other hand, had its origin on this continent, in rival claims to the same territory.

What is said of the French and English claims?

The English claimed a right to the continent by the discovery of the Cabots in 1497. The French claimed the most northern and western portions by settlement and exploration.

What measures were taken by the French?

To secure their possessions, the French established a chain of forts stretching from Lake Erie to the mouth of the Mississippi.

What is said of Governor Dinwiddie?

One of these forts being within the limits of the territory granted to Virginia, Governor

Dinwiddie sent a letter to the French commandant, M. De St. Pierre, requesting him to withdraw from this post, October, 1753.

Who was chosen to carry the message?

For this mission George Washington was chosen.

Give an account of his journey, and the result.

He was but twenty-one years of age when he undertook this journey to the French fort on the Alleghany River, but of a vigorous and enterprising character. His route lay through a wilderness, amid hostile savages, and in the depth of winter; his mission, however, was unsuccessful, and the French general refused to evacuate the fort.

1754.

What followed in 1754?

In consequence of this, an expedition was fitted out by Virginia, and Washington was appointed to the command.

Give an account of the expedition.

Being sent against Fort du Quesne, he threw his troops into a small fort which he had erected, and named Fort Necessity. Here he was attacked by a superior body of French, and was finally compelled to surrender, with the honorable privilege of returning to Virginia.

1755.

Who arrived in 1755?

In the spring of 1755, Gen. Braddock arrived from England with reinforcements.

What expeditions were resolved on?

Three expeditions were resolved on, the most important of which was the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, by Braddock in person.

What befell this expedition?

While pushing on at the head of an advanced force, heedless of the advice of Washington, who was an officer in the expedition, he fell into an ambuscade, and with many of his best officers, was himself slain.

Narrate the conduct of Washington.

Washington, though exposed to the constant fire of the enemy, was fortunately preserved unhurt, and with his Virginia troops covered the retreat of the army, and saved it from total ruin.

What was the success of the other two expeditions?

The other expeditions were hardly more successful: The one against Niagara was abandoned; and the other against Crown Point, under Gen. Johnson, after some skirmishes with the enemy, in one of which Baron Dieskau, the French Commander-in-chief, was slain, returned to Albany without success.

1756.

Who took command of the French army?

The Marquis Montcalm now took command of the French forces.

What was the principal event of the year?

He this year attacked and captured Oswego, and with it a great amount of military stores and ammunition.

1757.

What fort was attacked and taken by Montcalm in 1757?

Montcalm this year attacked Fort William Henry, which surrendered after a brave defence.

What disaster followed the surrender?

By the terms of surrender, the English garrison were to be allowed to retire with the honors of war; but Montcalm, being unable to restrain the ferocity of his Indian allies, a savage massacre ensued, in which many of the garrison were slain.

1758.

Give the plan of the Campaign of 1758.

In the year 1758, three expeditions were sent against the French—one to attack Louisburg, another against Fort Du Quesne, and the third against Ticonderoga.

Who commanded the one against Louisburg, and with what success?

Gen. Amherst commanded the expedition against Louisburg, which surrendered after an obstinate defence of a month.

What officer distinguished himself during the siege?

In the siege Gen. Wolfe, afterwards so celebrated, greatly distinguished himself by his energetic bravery.

State the success of the expedition against Fort Du Quesne.

Gen. Forbes led the expedition against Fort Du Quesne. After a sharp skirmish, the fort

was abandoned to the British, and was named Pittsburg, in honor of Mr. Pitt, then Prime Minister of England.

Was that against Ticonderoga successful?

But to balance these successes, the army sent against Ticonderoga met with severe disaster.

Give the particulars of the attack.

The troops commanded by Gen. Abercrombie were compelled to retreat, after losing the much-esteemed young Lord Howe, who was slain while leading an advanced detachment against a fortified outpost of the enemy.

1759.

What was now the resolution of the British ministry?

The British ministry determined to make the compaign of 1759 more effectual than the preceding, and for this purpose three expeditions were again planned:

Against what points were they to proceed?

One to proceed under Gen. Prideau by way of Fort Niagara; the second, under Gen. Amherst, to capture Ticonderoga; while a third was to pass up the St. Lawrence, and lay siege to Quebec.

What is said of the success of these plans?

The first and second expeditions were successful; but the third, being the most difficult and remarkable, demands particular attention.

What were the first movements of Wolfe against Quebec?

Gen. Wolfe, who commanded the expedition, having sailed up the St. Lawrence, encamped

on the Isle of Orleans, a few miles below Quebec. He then crossed the river, and attacked the French in their camp, but was repulsed with severe loss.

In what direction did he next move?

Despairing of success at this point, Wolfe at length moved the troops some distance above the city, while at the same time a detachment was left on the island for the purpose of deceiving Montcalm.

How did he reach the Plains of Abraham?

From the point above the city, the troops at midnight dropped silently down the stream in boats, climbed the steep banks of the river, and in the morning were drawn up ready for battle on the Plains of Abraham.

Did the French allow them to remain here quiet?

As this position commanded the city, Montcalm at once attacked the English.

What was the result of the battle?

The battle was obstinately contested, and both generals were mortally wounded; but the French were finally driven from the field with severe loss.

Give the dying words of Wolfe and Montcalm.

The words of the two dying generals deserve to be commemorated. Wolfe, when expiring, heard the cry, "they run, they run!" "Who run?" he gasped. "The French," was the reply. "Then," said he, "I die content." Montcalm, on being informed of the nature of his wound, remarked, "So much the better, I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec."

What followed the battle?

The city was shortly after entered by the

British, and in the following year, 1760, the French surrendered Montreal and all the other posts in Canada.

Where was the treaty of peace signed?

On the 10th of February, 1763, a treaty was signed at Paris, in which France ceded all her possessions east of the Mississippi to Great Britain.

RECAPITULATION.—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

Washington's journey to St. Pierre	1754
" expedition against Fort du Quesne	"
Braddock's defeat	1755
Capture of Oswego by Montcalm	1756
Capture of Fort William Henry by Montcalm	1757
Capture of Fort du Quesne by the English	1758
Capture of Louisburg by Amherst	"
Defeat of Abercrombie, and death of Lord Howe	"
Capture of Fort Niagara	1759
Capture of Ticonderoga by Amherst	"
Taking of Quebec, and death of Wolfe	"
Treaty of Peace at Paris	1763

CHAPTER II.

CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

What led to the taxation of the colonies?

The expense incurred by the English government in the prosecution of the French and Indian war, had greatly increased the national debt. To liquidate this the British ministry deemed it necessary to tax the colonies.

Of what was this taxation the cause?

This attempt to impose taxation on the colonies for the payment of the debt incurred in the French war, was the prominent cause of the American revolution.

When did the Stamp Act pass?

In accordance with this plan of the ministry, the *Stamp Act* passed both houses of parliament in 1765.

What were the provisions of this act?

This act provided that all instruments of writing, such as bonds, deeds, notes, together with printed pamphlets, newspapers, &c., should be executed on stamp paper, the duty on which should be paid to the crown.

How was the news of its passage received?

The news of the passage of this act was received with great indignation and alarm throughout the colonies. In Boston and Philadelphia, bells were muffled and rung. At New-York, the act was paraded through the streets with this inscription, "The folly of England, and the ruin of America."

What became of the stamps?

The stamps were destroyed, the stamp officers menaced, and the determination of the people raised to the utmost pitch.

What occurred in the assembly of Virginia and Massachusetts?

In the assembly of Virginia, Patrick Henry distinguished himself by his bold eloquence; and in the sister assembly of Massachusetts, a resolution was passed, calling a convention of the colonies for the defence of their rights.

Where and when did the first Congress meet?

This first Congress met at New-York in October; nine colonies were present by their delegates, and Timothy Ruggles, of New-York, was chosen president.

What measures were passed?

A Declaration of Rights was passed, denying the right of Great Britain to tax the colonies without a REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT; and memorials were presented to the King and both houses.

What occurred on the first of November?

On the first of November, when the Stamp Act went into operation, the people closed their stores; bells were tolled; but the most of the stamped paper in the colonies had previously been destroyed.

Mention the arrangements made by the merchants.

An agreement was entered into by the colonial merchants to conduct business, as usual, without stamped paper; and further, that they should import no goods until the repeal of the act.

Did these measures produce any effect?

This determined opposition had the desired effect; a change took place in the English ministry, and the Stamp Act was repealed, March, 1766.

Did this state of things long continue?

The rejoicings in England and America for this event had scarce subsided, when, in the same year, a bill was passed by parliament, imposing a tax on paper, glass, painters' colors, and tea.

Who was sent to overawe the colonists?

The excitement of the people again rose to a fearful height. They resisted the revenue officers, and General Gage was ordered from Halifax to Boston, to overawe the citizens, September, 1768.

How did the people bear this new insult?

By this movement the people were only still more exasperated; quarrels ensued between the citizens and soldiers; and in an affray, (March, 1770,) several citizens were shot.

Did parliament remove any of the taxes?

Parliament again made concessions, and the duties were withdrawn from all articles except tea.

What effect did these concessions produce?

These concessions did little towards allaying the discontent, for it was the *principle of taxation* to which they were opposed, and not the amount.

What became of the tea at Charleston?

Numerous shiploads of tea were sent to America. At Charleston, the tea not allowed to be sold, was stored in damp cellars, and thus ruined.

And at Boston what occurred?

At Boston, permission to land it was refused, and a band of men, dressed as Indians, boarded the ships, broke open the chests, and throwing the tea into the harbor, retired unmolested in the presence of thousands, (December, 1773.)

What bill was now passed, and why?

As a punishment for this, the English government passed the Boston port bill, and the custom-house was thereby removed to Salem.

Did Congress approve the conduct of Massachusetts?

On the other hand, the conduct of Massachusetts was highly approved of by the second colonial Congress, which met at Philadelphia, September, 1774.

What did Congress recommend?

This body also recommended that all commercial intercourse with Great Britain should

be broken up; again made a declaration of rights, and sent addresses to the King, and to the people of Great Britain and Canada.

What is said of the Massachusetts Congress?

The Provincial Congress of Massachusetts voted to equip twelve thousand men—to enlist one-fourth of the militia, to be ready at a moment's notice; and throughout the other colonies like preparations were made.

What is said of the movements of Gen. Gage?

In the meantime the British government was not idle. Gen. Gage, now governor, fortified Boston Neck, and seizing the arsenals of Cambridge and Charlestown, conveyed the military stores to Boston.

Were any steps taken to overawe the colonists?

The inhabitants of Boston were declared rebels, and ten thousand troops were sent to repress the spirit of the people.

RECAPITULATION.

Stamp Act passed	March, 1765
First Congress assembled at New-York	October, 1765
Stamp Act repealed	March, 1766
New bill for taxing glass, tea, &c.	June, 1766
Gen. Gage ordered to Boston	September, 1768
Affray in Boston	March, 1770
Boston Tea Party	December, 1773
Second Colonial Congress	September, 1774
Gen. Gage fortifies Boston Neck	September, 1774

SECTION IV.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

CAMPAIGN OF 1775.

What was the first movement of Gage in 1775?

On the night preceding the 19th April, 1775, Gen. Gage secretly sent a detachment of eight hundred men to destroy the stores at Concord.

What occurred on their march?

The Americans, however, received timely notice of the approach of the British troops, and to stop their progress, had assembled a number of militia at Lexington.

Did the militia stand their ground?

This body of troops being attacked by the British, were compelled to retreat with the loss of seven of their number.

State what occurred at Concord.

Arriving at Concord, the British destroyed some of the stores, but being attacked by fresh bodies of the militia, they were compelled to retreat under a constant, hidden, and galling fire from every covert on their march.

Were the British totally routed?

Arriving at Lexington, they were met by a reinforcement, which saved them from total destruction, and enabled them to escape to Boston, although with the loss of 280 men.

What was the effect of the battle of Lexington?

As the news of the battle of Lexington spread, the militia flocked in from all sides, and an

army of 20,000 was soon encamped in the neighborhood of Boston.

What was the condition of the British army?

The British army had also been increased by the arrival of reinforcements from England under Gens. Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne, and affairs at once assumed a threatening aspect.

Describe the defensive measures undertaken by the Americans.

To prevent the British forces from penetrating into the country, Boston Neck was fortified, and a detachment of one thousand troops was sent under Col. Prescott to throw up an entrenchment on Bunker Hill, which commanded Charlestown Neck.

What mistake occurred?

By some mistake, they fortified Breed's Hill, nearer Boston, and within reach of the British cannon in the harbor.

Did the British quietly permit them to remain here?

The position was strong, and on the morning of the 17th June, 1775, a body of 3,000 British, commanded by Lord Howe, was sent to dislodge the Americans.

Describe the attack of the British.

Twice they marched steadily up till within a few rods of the American redoubt, when the Americans each time pouring upon them a deadly fire, drove them back in confusion.

What was the issue of the battle?

Fresh troops arriving under Gen. Clinton, the British made a third attack, and the Americans, without ammunition and without bayo-

nets, retreated slowly and without confusion across Charlestown Neck.

State what is said of the loss on both sides.

The loss of the British was double that of the Americans; but the latter lost the lamented Gen. Warren.

Mention the spirited measures of Congress.

The Continental Congress had now assembled at Philadelphia. They passed spirited resolutions—voted to equip an army of 20,000 men—and appointed George Washington Commander-in-chief, June 15, 1775.

What was Washington's age and position at this time?

Washington was 43 years of age, and a delegate to Congress from Virginia, when he received his appointment.

When did he arrive at Cambridge?

He arrived at Cambridge July 12, 1775, and assumed the command of the army, which then numbered about 14,000 men.

What expedition was sent out in September?

While Washington was busily engaged in disciplining his troops, and providing military stores, an expedition was sent against Canada, under Gens. Schuyler and Montgomery, in September, 1775.

What had previously happened in May?

In May of this year, Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold had captured the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and with them a hundred pieces of cannon and military stores.

Where, and of what importance were these forts?

These two forts were situated on Lake Cham-

plain, and commanded the entrance to Canada.

State Montgomery's success against St. Johns.

By this route, Gens. Schuyler and Montgomery proceeded against St. Johns, which surrendered to Montgomery November 3d—Schuyler being detained by sickness at Ticonderoga.

Whither did he then march?

Montgomery then marched rapidly to Montreal, which surrendered on the 13th. He then hastened to Quebec.

By whom was he joined, and what is said of this band?

Here he was joined by Arnold's detachment, which had ascended the Kennebec, crossed the mountains, and after incredible hardships from hunger and fatigue, was now waiting the arrival of Montgomery.

Did the troops now remain idle?

After an unsuccessful siege of Quebec for three weeks, the troops moved in four columns to the assault, December 31, 1775.

Give the particulars of the assault.

Montgomery was slain at the head of his division; Arnold with his had effected an entrance, but was severely wounded; and his party, left unsupported by the other columns, became prisoners of war. The remainder of the army retreated.

Describe Montgomery's character.

Montgomery was a young man of uncommon merit, who had distinguished himself in the French and Indian war, and his death was lamented by his friends and the country. After his death, the expedition was abandoned.

RECAPITULATION—1775.

Battle of Lexington,..... April 19
Capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, ...May.
Washington appointed Commander-in-Chief,..... .....June 15
Battle of Bunker Hill,.....June 17
Siege of Quebec and death of Montgomery,.....December 31

1776.

On what course did Washington decide in the spring of 1776*?*

The month of March, 1776, had arrived, and the British were still confined to Boston and its immediate environs. Washington, therefore, determined, if possible, to compel them to evacuate.

What steps did he take for this purpose?

For this purpose, he erected a line of works on Dorchester heights, which commanded the city and harbor.

Was this movement successful?

Lord Howe, unable to dislodge the Americans from this position, agreed to leave the city, on condition that he should not be exposed to the fire from Washington's batteries. He then sailed for Halifax, accompanied by fifteen hundred families of loyalists, (March, 1776).

After Howe's departure, whither did Washington go?

Washington immediately marched his army to New-York, in order to defend that city against an anticipated attack by Clinton.

Did Clinton attack New-York?

Upon hearing of this movement of Washington, Clinton changed his course, and sailed against Charleston, South Carolina.

How were the patriots prepared to receive him?

The patriots of Carolina, however, were prepared for his arrival, and had already fortified Sullivan's Island, which controlled the entrance to the town, and had placed Colonel Moultrie in command.

Give date, and first part of the attack.

On the 28th of June, an attack was made by Clinton; during its progress, three of his ships were stranded, and his plans were otherwise totally disarranged.

Did this frustrate the attack?

A heavy bombardment was, however, carried on against the fort during eleven hours, but the militia behaved with the greatest coolness; and being defended by the bulwarks of Palmetto wood, of which the fort was constructed, repulsed the attack with success.

State the loss, and result of the battle.

The loss of the patriots was but 10 killed, and 22 wounded. The British retired with the loss of 200 men, and soon after set sail for New-York.

What occurred in Congress on the 4th of June?

Congress was at this time in session, and public opinion demanded of them decided measures. On the 4th of June, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, offered his celebrated resolution, "That these colonies are free and independent states—that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

How was this received?

It was earnestly debated, passed with much

opposition, and a committee was appointed to draft a Declaration of Independence.

By whom was this written, and when passed?

This paper, drawn up by Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, finally passed the house; and the colonies were declared "Free and Independent States" on the 4th of July, 1776.

Where had the British army encamped?

Meanwhile, a British army of 24,000 men, under the command of General Howe, was encamped on Staten Island.

Where and in what state was the American army?

The American army, disabled by sickness, numbered but 17,000 able to bear arms, and occupied the American camp at Brooklyn, under command of General Putnam.

What is said of General Howe's movements?

General Howe, determining to attack the Americans in this position, crossed over from Staten Island, and landing his troops at Utrecht and Gravesend, proceeded slowly by three routes to the attack.

Describe the progress of the three columns.

On the 27th of August, two of these divisions moved forward against the Americans, when a brisk engagement took place. By another route, Clinton, in command of the third division, gained the rear of the Americans, and cut them off from their camp.

What then occurred?

In this dreadful situation, exposed to the attacks of the British, front and rear, many were killed and taken prisoners, although some broke through and escaped.

State the loss on both sides.

The loss of the Americans was 3,300, while that of the British was but 400.

By what skilful manœuvre did Washington save the remainder of the army?

On the second night after the engagement, Washington quietly withdrew his troops from Brooklyn, without the knowledge of the enemy.

In what direction did he retreat?

He then retreated to the heights of Harlem, and afterwards to White Plains, where a battle was fought October 28th, in which the Americans were defeated. Washington then fell back to North Castle, closely pursued by Howe.

Did he afterwards change his route?

The pursuit then somewhat slackened, and Washington crossed the Hudson with his army, and entered New-Jersey, having left a garrison to defend Fort Washington on the east side of the river.

Did the fort remain in the possession of the Americans?

The fort, however, was taken, after an obstinate defence, by Lord Cornwallis. In the attack, he lost 1,000 men.

Describe the progress of the enemy?

The enemy then crossed the Hudson, took Fort Lee, which was abandoned, together with a great amount of military stores, and pursued Washington, who hastily retreated through New-Jersey and crossed the Delaware on the 8th of December, 1776.

What happened to the American fleet?

To complete the misfortunes of the Americans, their fleet was blockaded in Providence river.

Describe the battle of Trenton.

Undismayed by such a train of disasters, Washington re-crossed the Delaware on the night of the 25th of December; and dividing his forces into two divisions, surrounded a body of Hessians, and took them prisoners, to the number of one thousand. This was the battle of Trenton.

What effect did this produce?

Such sudden and unlooked-for success, revived the hopes of the Americans, and Washington determined to take post at Trenton, and commence offensive operations.

RECAPITULATION—1776.

British evacuate Boston,	March,	1776.
Attack on Fort Moultrie by the British,	June 28th,	"
Declaration of Independence,	July 4th,	"
Battle of Long Island,	August 27th,	"
" of White Plains,	October 28th,	"
Capture of Fort Washington,	November 16th,	"
" of Fort Lee,	November 18th,	"
Washington retreats across the Delaware,	December 8th,	"
Battle of Trenton,	December 26th,	"

1777.

Who joined Washington at Trenton?

At Trenton Washington was joined by Generals Mifflin and Cadwallader.

Who advanced against him, and when?

Upon this position Cornwallis advanced on the 2d of January.

How did Washington extricate himself?

The attack was reserved for the morning of the third; but Washington finding himself in danger of being hemmed in by a superior force, struck his tents, sent off his heavy baggage to

Burlington, and leaving his camp fires burning, marched rapidly to Princeton, where he attacked another division of the British at sunrise.

Give date and account of the Battle of Princeton.

The battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777, terminated in favor of Washington. The British loss was 400 in killed and wounded; but the Americans lost the brave and lamented General Mercer.

Why did Washington retreat, and whither?

Cornwallis coming up, Washington retreated in good order to the heights of Morristown, where he passed the remainder of the winter.

To what country had agents been sent, and with what success?

In the year 1776, Congress had sent Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin to France, to obtain assistance from the French government. This aid the latter was unwilling to grant.

What distinguished man arrived in 1777?

Many private persons, however, gave freely, among the rest the Marquis de Lafayette, who, fitting out a vessel at his own expense, arrived in the spring of 1777. He joined the army, and was shortly after made Major-General.

Describe Tryon's expedition.

In April, General Tryon, with a body of 2,000 troops, landed and burned Fairfield and Norwalk; but proceeding to Danbury, he was attacked by the militia, and driven back to his shipping, with the loss of 300 men.

What is said of the movements of Lord Howe?

In the month of June, Lord Howe began to put his troops in motion; but being closely watched by Washington, and unable to bring

him to a pitched battle, he crossed over to Staten Island.

After embarking, where did he go?

Embarking his troops on board the squadron, which waited to receive him, he sailed round Cape Henry, and passing up the Chesapeake, landed near Elk river, in Maryland.

Did Washington make a stand against Howe?

Washington, having re-crossed the Delaware, retired across the Brandywine, and prepared to dispute the passage of the British at Chad's ford.

What is said of the battle?

Lord Howe, by a skilful manœuvre, passing higher up, crossed the river without opposition, fell upon the right of the Americans, and compelled them to retreat, with the loss of one thousand men.

When was it fought?

The battle of the Brandywine, sometimes called the battle of Chad's ford, was fought September 12, 1777.

When did Howe enter Philadelphia?

In spite of all the efforts of Washington, Howe steadily advanced, and entered Philadelphia on the 26th of September.

What attack was made by Washington?

He had, however, a division of his army at Germantown, which was attacked by Washington.

When and with what success was the battle of Germantown fought?

The battle of Germantown, October 4th, proved another disaster to the American cause, for the troops were repulsed with the loss of 1,200 in killed, wounded, and missing.

What army invaded the States in the month of June?

In the month of June, 1777, an expedition was sent from Canada, consisting of British and Indians, to the number of about ten thousand, under General Burgoyne.

What was the route and object of the expedition?

Their route was by way of Lake Champlain, and the object was to open a communication with Clinton, at New-York, and thus cut off the eastern from the middle states.

Did any force come round by Lake Ontario?

In addition to this army under Burgoyne, a smaller force, under St. Leger, had been despatched by way of Oswego, to capture Fort Schuyler on the Mohawk, and thereafter to join General Burgoyne.

By whom was St. Leger opposed, and with what success?

St. Leger was opposed in his attempt by the militia, under General Herkimer, who was unfortunately slain, and also by the garrison of the fort, who made a vigorous sally, and occasioned him considerable loss.

What was the result of the expedition?

Hearing of the approach of Arnold to the assistance of the garrison, and being deserted by the Indians, St. Leger was compelled to retreat, without effecting his object.

Against what post did Burgoyne proceed?

Burgoyne, with the main army, pressed on towards Ticonderoga, which was then garrisoned by an American force under St. Clair.

What did he do when he arrived here?

Burgoyne immediately invested the place,

and planted his artillery on Mount Defiance, which commanded the fort.

Did St. Clair make any great opposition?

St. Clair and his garrison being under the entire control of the British cannon, determined to retreat on the night of the fifth of July, 1777.

Mention the misfortunes during the retreat.

The retreat was conducted in two divisions; but the British pursuing them, captured a great quantity of baggage and military stores at Skeenesborough.

What happened to the other division?

At Hubbardton also, the British came up with the Americans on the 7th of July, and defeated them with severe loss.

What is said of Fort Edward and its garrison?

Fort Edward was the next post on the route of Burgoyne. Gen. Schuyler, who commanded it, on learning the capture of Ticonderoga, fell back with his little army to the mouth of the Mohawk river.

How was Burgoyne's march delayed?

Owing to the state of the roads, which had been cut up and destroyed by Schuyler's orders, the British were delayed three weeks on their march to Fort Edward.

What occurred after his arrival at Fort Edward?

On his arrival there, he found himself straitened for provisions, and sent a small force to Bennington under Colonel Baum to seize the American stores.

Give an account of the battle of Bennington.

Col. Baum was met by Gen. Stark and the Green Mountain boys and defeated, he himself

being slain. A reinforcement sent by Burgoyne was also met and defeated the same day, August 6, by Col. Warner.

State the loss on both sides.

The loss of the British in the two battles was over 600—that of the Americans about one-sixth of that number.

What was Burgoyne's next movement?

In this state of affairs, Burgoyne determined to move forward, and encamped at Stillwater on the 18th of September.

Where was the American army, and by whom commanded?

The American army under Gen. Gates, who had been appointed general of the northern army in place of Schuyler, was encamped about two miles off.

What is said of the first battle of Stillwater?

On the following day, the 19th, both armies met, and a furious engagement took place without any decisive result, although the British maintained their position with heavy loss.

What was the state of both armies for some time after this?

Both armies remained quiet for nearly four weeks after the battle. Burgoyne having fortified his camp, anxiously expected assistance from New-York, while he was closely watched by Gates.

Describe the battle of the 7th of October.

On the 7th October, Burgoyne made an attack on the American lines. This brought on a desperate battle, in which the British suffered dreadfully, and were finally compelled to retreat, with the loss of 400 men.

Was Arnold engaged in this battle?

Gen. Arnold, although without any command under Gates, threw himself into the thickest of the battle, and by his valor mainly contributed to the success of the day.

Give the closing account of Burgoyne's career.

After this, Burgoyne fell back to Saratoga, and there finding himself unable to break through the militia that had flocked in from all quarters, being without provisions and without hope, surrendered his army, to the number of 5,000 men, prisoners of war, October 17, 1777.

How was the news received throughout the country?

This fortunate event diffused the greatest joy throughout the country, and completely relieved the American army from the fears of a northern invasion.

RECAPITULATION.—1777.

Battle of Princeton	January 3d
Lafayette arrives from France	"
Tryon's expedition to Norwalk and Fairfield	April.
Battle of Chad's ford, or Brandywine	Sept. 12.
Battle of Germantown	Oct. 4th.
Events in the North	"
The British under Burgoyne take Ticonderoga	July 6th.
Battle of Bennington	August 6th.
Defeat of St. Leger at Fort Schuyler	" 8th.
First battle of Stillwater	Sept. 19th.
Second " " "	October 7th.
Surrender of Burgoyne	Oct. 17th.

1778.

What is said of the English government at the beginning of 1778?

The year 1778 opened with brighter prospects. The English government, astonished at the

capture of Burgoyne, began to listen to the complaints of the nation, and made offers towards a settlement of difficulties.

How were these offers received?

But these offers were promptly rejected by Congress, and the British Commissioners being discovered in an attempt to bribe the members, were ordered to leave the country.

When and what treaty was made?

On the 6th of February, a treaty of alliance was concluded with France, by which she bound herself to assist America in her struggles for independence.

What assistance was given ?

Agreeably to this treaty, a French fleet under D'Estaing sailed from France.

When and why was Philadelphia evacuated?

The British general, Clinton, who had succeeded Howe in command, fearing for the safety of his army should D'Estaing and Washington make a combined attack, evacuated Philadelphia on the 18th of June.

Was Clinton followed?

His army of eleven thousand men was followed by Washington, who came up with them at Monmouth, when a spirited engagement took place.

What occurred at the beginning of the battle?

In the commencement of the engagement, Gen. Lee, who had command of the advanced corps, was twice compelled to retreat.

Was Washington successful?

But the main body remained firm, and the engagement was continued throughout the entire day, June 28th, 1778.

Did the English army remain at Monmouth?

During the night Clinton broke up his order of battle, and retreated rapidly to New-York.

State what is said of Gen. Lee.

General Lee, who had been reprimanded by Washington during the battle, challenged his commander; was then arrested, and tried by a court martial, and suspended from the army for one year.

What expedition was now planned?

Washington now sent a body of troops under Gen. Sullivan to co-operate with Count D'Estaing in an attack on Gen. Pigot's army, stationed at Newport, Rhode Island.

Did D'Estaing prove of any assistance?

But the French fleet being severely shattered in a storm, when about to engage the fleet of Lord Howe, was compelled to sail to Boston and repair damages.

What became of Sullivan?

Sullivan thereupon deemed it wise to retreat, and narrowly escaped falling into the hands of Clinton, who was hastening to the relief of Gen. Pigot.

What happened at Wyoming in July?

In the month of July, a body of Tories and Indians, under Butler and Brandt, burst into the fertile valley of Wyoming, laid waste the settlements, and slew a body of the inhabitants who opposed them.

Give the closing account of their atrocities.

They then attacked and took the two forts, and setting fire to the barracks, where the inhabitants had taken refuge, men, women and children were consumed.

What afterwards became of Butler?

Butler was afterwards shot by a party sent to revenge these cruel murders.

Where and when were these atrocities repeated?

The cruelties at Wyoming were repeated at Cherry Valley, New-York, in November of the same year, but the fort was not taken, although many were murdered and made prisoners.

Whither was the war now changed?

The attention of the British was now directed towards the Southern States, and on the 29th of December, Col. Campbell, who had been dispatched from New-York by Clinton with 2,500 men against Savannah, attacked and defeated Gen. Howe, who was posted there.

What was the closing event of the year?

The surrender of Savannah closed the events of the campaign of 1778.

RECAPITULATION—1778.

Treaty of Alliance with France,	February 6th
Battle of Monmouth,	June 28th
Massacre of Wyoming,	July
Attack on Rhode Island,	August
Massacre at Cherry Valley,	November
Savannah taken by the British,	December 29th

1779.

What was the first event of 1779 *?*

On the 9th of January, 1779, Sunbury, the only remaining military post in Georgia, was captured by General Prevost, who now took the command of the British forces in the South.

Who was sent against the British?

To prevent the ravages of the British troops

and Tories who now scoured the country, General Ash was sent against them with 2,000 men.

Give an account of the battle of Briar Creek.

On the 23d of April, General Prevost suddenly attacked this detachment at Briar Creek, in front, while the river hemmed them in on the rear. The American army was almost destroyed.

Whither did General Prevost now march?

General Prevost, elated with success, advanced to Charleston, South Carolina, but the timely arrival of Lincoln compelled him to raise the siege.

State what is said of Stono Ferry.

Lincoln came up with the British, and the battle of Stono Ferry was fought on the 20th of June. The Americans were compelled to retreat, with considerable loss.

Describe the siege of Savannah.

About the middle of September, the combined forces of D'Estaing and Lincoln laid siege to Savannah; and on the 9th of October, an assault was made, in which the assailants lost more than a thousand men—amongst the rest, Count Pulaski, a distinguished Pole, who was mortally wounded.

Was this the last event of the year?

This unfortunate defeat closed the events of the year in the South.

What is said of Governor Tryon?

In the North, Governor Tryon conducted two marauding expeditions into Connecticut in January and July; and after plundering the inhabitants, burned the villages of East Haven, Fairfield and Norwalk.

What forts fell into the hands of the British?

About the beginning of June, 1779, the forts at Stony Point and Verplanck's Point were surrendered to Clinton.

When and by whom was Stony Point attacked?

On the 15th of July, General Wayne attacked Stony Point, which was garrisoned by a strong British force.

Describe the attack.

At midnight the troops marched to the attack with unloaded muskets; and though discovered by the enemy, they advanced in the midst of a storm of grape-shot and musketry, and carried the fort at the point of the bayonet.

How was this action regarded?

This spirited and brilliant action created a lively sensation throughout the country, and Congress voted General Wayne a gold medal for his bravery.

By what success was this followed?

Three days after, the British garrison at Paulus Hook was attacked by Major Lee, and 160 prisoners taken.

In what way were Wyoming and Cherry Valley avenged?

The Tories and Indians on the borders of New-York and Pennsylvania, now met with summary vengeance at the hands of General Sullivan, who was sent thither with 4,000 men.

Give the results of Sullivan's expedition.

The bloody battle of the Chemung, in which the enemy were defeated with tremendous loss, was followed by the burning of forty Indian villages, and immense supplies of corn. Thus the power of the Indians was completely broken.

What naval action took place in September?

In the month of September, a small squadron, fitted out in France, but in the American service, and commanded by Paul Jones, fell in with two British frigates and a convoy, while cruising off the coast of Scotland.

How was the battle commenced?

The battle commenced at half-past seven at night, and Jones lashed his ship, the Bonhomme Richard, to the Serapis, commanded by Captain Pearson.

What was Jones' success?

At ten at night the Serapis surrendered, but Jones' vessel was so shattered, that she sunk soon after. The other British frigate was also captured.

How did the army pass the winter of '79?

The winter of 1779 repeated the same distress in the American winter quarters as was experienced at Valley Forge, in 1777.

Describe the condition of the troops.

The troops were without clothing. Famine stared them in the face, and Congress was unable to supply their wants. Credit had ceased, and nothing but the influence of Washington, and the patriotism of the troops, prevented the total dissolution of the army.

RECAPITULATION—1779.

Battle of Briar Creek,	April 23
Tryon's Expeditions,	January and July
Capture of Stony Point,	July 15th
Siege of Savannah,	October 9th
Paul Jones' Victory,	September 23d

1780.

Whither did Clinton proceed in the spring of 1780?

Clinton proceeded against Charleston, in February, but did not commence a regular siege till the 1st of April.

Describe the progress and result of the siege.

Tarleton and his cavalry cut off all communications between the city and the surrounding country. The fortifications were destroyed by the near approach of the British battery; and seeing no hope of relief, General Lincoln surrendered, May 12, 1780.

What disasters followed?

Carolina was now overrun by the British, the post of Ninety-six taken, and Colonel Tarleton rendered himself notorious by the massacre of a body of 400 Americans at Waxhaw Creek, May 29th, after they had laid down their arms.

What is said of Sumter?

This and similar excesses roused the spirit of the Carolinians, and Colonel Sumter taking the field, attacked 300 of the enemy at Hanging Rock, August 6, nine of whom only escaped.

Who now appeared for the relief of Carolina?

Meanwhile General Gates, who had been appointed by Congress to the command of the Southern army, was approaching with an army of 4,000 men.

Where and when did the British meet Gates?

The British, under Cornwallis, met him at Sander's Creek, August 16, where was fought the first battle of Camden.

Describe the battle.

A portion of the American militia fled at the first fire, and although the remainder maintained the contest with spirit, they were at length compelled to retreat, with the loss of 1,000 men and all their military stores.

What is said of Tarleton and Sumter?

Tarleton now followed up these successes by the pursuit of Colonel Sumter, whom he surprised at the fords of the Catawba, and put nearly all his troops to the sword.

Who was sent into North Carolina?

Lord Cornwallis, thinking South Carolina safe, sent Colonel Ferguson, with a body of troops, into North Carolina, intending himself to follow him.

Describe the battle of King's Mountain.

Roused by Ferguson's cruelties, the people from the neighboring country suddenly attacked him at King's Mountain. After a bloody and obstinate battle, Ferguson and 300 of his men were slain, and 800 taken prisoners, October 7, 1780.

What was the effect of this battle?

This checked the progress of Cornwallis, and compelled him to a retrograde movement.

What occurred during his march?

On his march, Generals Marion and Sumter constantly harassed his outposts. Tarleton was sent against Sumter, but on this occasion was driven back with considerable loss.

What assistance had arrived at Newport?

In the meantime, 6,000 men under Count De Rochambeau, and a fleet under Admiral De Tiernay, arrived at Newport from France.

Did the French army and navy prove of great service during 1780?

Great expectations were formed from this assistance; but to the great dissatisfaction of the American people, they remained idle during 1780.

What now happened in the North?

Treason in the North was now added to disaster in the South.

Who was the traitor, and what is said of him?

Gen. Arnold, who by his brilliant conduct at Quebec and Saratoga had won a distinguished reputation, had been appointed commandant at Philadelphia on its evacuation by Clinton in 1778.

Describe his career at Philadelphia.

Here he lived expensively, gambled, and to supply his wants, embezzled the public funds. He was at length discovered, tried, found guilty, and reprimanded by Washington.

How did he revenge himself?

Burning with revenge, he had still influence enough to obtain the command of West Point, which he offered to surrender to Clinton for £10,000, and the commission of Brigadier General in the British army.

Who was sent by Clinton to make the arrangements?

Major Andre, Aid-de-camp to Clinton, proceeded to West Point, and arranged the plans for the surrender of the fort.

What happened to Andre on his return?

On his return by land, he was taken by three militia men, Paulding, Williams and Van Wort, searched, and the plans for surrender found concealed in his boots.

How was Arnold saved from punishment by Andre?

On his arrest, he was allowed to write to Arnold, who escaped precipitately to New-York.

Give an account of Andre's fate.

Andre was tried by a court martial, but despite his noble bearing, and the deep interest his judges took in him, he was condemned and executed as a spy.

Mention what is said of the public feeling.

His fate excited a lively sympathy among all parties, and the name of Benedict Arnold was loaded with universal execration.

RECAPITULATION—1780.

Surrender of Charleston	May 12
Battle of Wahaw Creek	May 29
French fleet and army arrive from France	July 10
Battle of Hanging Rock	Aug. 6
" " Sander's Creek—*First battle of Camden*	Aug. 16
" " King's Mountain	Oct. 7
Arnold's treason	September

1781.

What was the state of the army during this winter?

The distresses of the army for want of pay, clothes and provisions, had increased to an alarming pitch during the winter of 1780–81.

What is said of the mutiny of the troops?

On the first day of January, 1781, 1,300 troops of the Pennsylvania line, unable longer to endure their sufferings, began their march to Congress to obtain relief.

Did the officers oppose the men?

Their officers tried to prevent their progress, but without avail, and one of them was shot in the attempt.

What else occurred on their march?

On their march, three agents from Clinton met them, and endeavored to entice them into

the British service. These the troops seized and delivered up as spies.

How was the mutiny stopped?

At Princeton and Trenton, Commissioners from Congress came to meet them. Arrangements were made to relieve their present wants, and they were finally persuaded to return to the service.

Who assisted the nation greatly at this time?

It is to Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, that the honor of preserving the sinking credit of the nation at this critical moment is justly due.

What important enterprise was undertaken?

At his instigation the Bank of America was established: to this he contributed his private fortune and credit. Encouraged by his example, others did the same; and thus American affairs began to assume a more flourishing aspect.

Who was now appointed general of the Southern army, and why?

The bad success of Gen. Gates induced Congress to appoint Gen. Greene to the command of the Southern army.

What was the first movement of Greene?

Greene immediately commenced active operations, and sent one half of his forces under Morgan, who had distinguished himself at Quebec, to repress the excesses of the Tories in South Carolina.

What British officer was sent against Morgan?

Col. Tarleton was despatched by Lord Cornwallis against Morgan, and overtook him at the Cowpens, when a severe battle was fought, January 17th, 1781.

Describe the engagement.

At the first attack, the American militia, by advice of Morgan, feigned a retreat, but turning suddenly in good order, they attacked their pursuers, and charging with the bayonet, routed the British with great loss.

What movement did Cornwallis then make?

Cornwallis, hearing of this disaster, immediately gave chase to Morgan, intending to cut off his retreat by reaching the Catawba ford before him.

Was Cornwallis successful in this?

Morgan, however, arrived first, and crossed the river before dark. In the night a storm arose, and the river became swollen: this prevented the crossing of the British for several days.

Who came to Morgan's assistance?

Gen. Greene now arrived at the camp of Morgan to assist him, and the retreat and pursuit again commenced.

What was the state of things at the Yadkin?

The Americans now rushed towards the Yadkin, crossed it, but were again so closely pursued by Cornwallis, that part of the baggage fell into his hands, and night closed in upon the two armies occupying the opposite banks.

By what were the British prevented from pursuit next day?

During the night, the river was again swollen by a storm, and Cornwallis being compelled to cross higher up at the fords, made vigorous efforts to continue the pursuit.

How was the pursuit ended?

But he only reached the banks of the river Dan in time to see Greene's last corps cross

over in safety. The pursuit was then given up in despair.

Where did Greene then make a stand?

Greene being now reinforced by the other division of his army, drew up his forces at Guilford Court House.

Describe the battle of Guilford Court House?

Here Cornwallis attacked him vigorously on the 15th of March. At the first fire the Carolina troops fled, but the regulars disputed every inch of the ground for an hour and a half, and then retreated slowly and steadily. The loss on both sides was nearly equal.

Whither did both armies move after the battle?

Three weeks after the battle, Cornwallis moved into Virginia, and Gen. Greene marched rapidly upon Lord Rawdon, who was stationed near Camden.

State what occurred at Hobkirk's Hill.

Greene having encamped on Hobkirk's Hill, about a mile from the British, was here attacked, and though victory at first seemed to incline to his troops, he was finally compelled to retreat, April 25.

What was the effect of these engagements?

Although the patriots were generally unsuccessful, the general effect of these battles was of great advantage to the American cause, for the British were confined in their depredations to the neighborhood of the seacoast.

Where and when was the last battle in the Carolinas?

The battle of Eutaw Springs was the last determined struggle in the Carolinas. It was ought on the 8th of September, between Greene

and Col. Stewart, who now commanded in place of Rawdon.

Describe the battle.

The British being attacked with great ardor by the Americans, at first retreated, but taking advantage of the shelter of a farm-house, they kept their pursuers at bay by a destructive fire till the main body had time to re-form.

What was the result?

Greene finally withdrew in good order, taking with him his wounded and prisoners.

Where was Cornwallis in the meantime?

While these transactions were occurring in the Carolinas, Cornwallis was plundering and laying waste Virginia.

Was he opposed, and by whom?

He was ineffectually opposed by a greatly inferior army under Lafayette.

Where did Cornwallis take up a position, and why?

In order to be in readiness to assist Clinton, who, stationed at New-York, was now menaced by Washington, Cornwallis took post at Yorktown, at the mouth of York River, on Chesapeake Bay, where he threw up fortifications.

What movements were now made by the French and Americans?

A French fleet luckily arrived from France, and blocked up the Chesapeake; and Washington having completely deceived Clinton, by a threatened attack on New-York, moved rapidly towards Yorktown with the French and American forces.

Describe the situation of Cornwallis after their arrival.

Arriving there, the allied army threw up a line of works, completely cutting off Cornwallis' communications with the land, while at the same time the French fleet prevented his escape by the bay.

Give an account of the siege.

From all points, the besiegers hurled a tempest of shell and red-hot shot into the fort; they broke down the entrenchments, dismounted the enemy's cannon; and the further capture of two principal outposts of the works, left the garrison at the mercy of the besiegers.

What occurred on the 19th October?

On the 19th of October, 1781, Cornwallis, seeing no hope of escape or assistance, surrendered his army to the number of 7,000 men prisoners of war.

Was there any battle of importance after this?

This joyful event terminated the contest of the Revolution, and completely crushed the hopes of the British Government.

RECAPITULATION.—1781.

Mutiny of the Pennsylvania troops	January 1st.
Battle of the Cowpens	January 17th.
Famous retreat of Greene	Jan. and Feb.
Battle of Guilford Court House	March 15th.
" " Camden	April 25th.
" " Eutaw Springs	September 8th.
Surrender of Yorktown	October 19th.

SECTION V.

FROM THE BATTLE OF YORKTOWN TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR OF 1812.

What event occurred in the beginning of 1782 ?

In the beginning of the year 1782, the English Government was compelled, by the force of public opinion in England, to make proposals of peace with the United States.

When, where and by whom was a treaty of peace signed?

After considerable delay, a definitive treaty of peace was signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, on the part of the United States.

Mention the provisions of this treaty.

By the provisions of this treaty, the independence of the States was fully secured, and in addition all the territory bounded north and west by the great lakes and the Mississippi, with the exception of Florida, which passed into the hands of Spain.

When was the army disbanded, and New-York evacuated?

The army was disbanded on the 3d of November, 1783, and the British evacuated New-York, the last post in their possession, November 25th.

What was the condition of things in the country, and the army?

The finances of the States were now at a low

ebb; public credit was gone, and the army, seeing no well-grounded hope of obtaining half-pay for life, became clamorous for justice.

What fears agitated the country?

Matters looked gloomy, and it was feared that a war would break out between Congress and the army, for the discontented feelings were encouraged by several officers of high rank.

How was the excitement allayed?

Gen. Washington exerted his great influence in quieting the excited feelings of both officers and soldiers; and Congress finally made an arrangement, granting the officers five years, full pay, and the soldiers full pay for four months.

Where and when did Washington bid adieu to his army?

Washington now took an affecting farewell of his officers at New-York, December 4, 1783, and retired to his farm at Mount Vernon.

How did the States attempt to pay their debts?

The authorities in the several States, finding them heavily laden with debt, began to impose taxes for its payment.

What was the result of this measure?

This measure created great and general opposition; and in Massachusetts the people rose in rebellion, under a leader named Daniel Shay, but were put down by a strong military force, in 1787.

To what did these disturbances lead?

It therefore became evident that a stronger general government was needed, and accordingly a Convention of Delegates was held at Philadelphia, May, 1787, of which Gen. Washington was President.

What great measure did this Convention pass, and when?

The Convention was in secret session four months, and at the end of that period, August, 1787, a Constitution was agreed on, which was finally ratified, although not without considerable opposition.

Who was the first President, and who Vice President?

Under the Constitution, which thus became the strong bond of union throughout the States, George Washington was unanimously elected first President, and John Adams Vice President.

When and where was Washington inaugurated?

Congress being assembled at New-York, Washington was inaugurated there April 30th, 1789.

Who composed his first Cabinet?

His first cabinet was composed of Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State; Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; and Gen. Knox, of the Department of War.

What is said of Hamilton?

Under the able management of Hamilton, the finances of the country began to improve rapidly.

What new troubles arose?

But the peace of the country became endangered by an insurrection which broke out in Pennsylvania, in opposition to the tax on distilled spirits. It was finally quelled, however, without bloodshed, by an overwhelming force sent against the rebels by the President.

How long did this continue, and what was it called?

This is commonly styled the whisky rebellion. It commenced in 1791, and terminated in 1794.

When was Vermont admitted into the Union?

In 1791 Vermont was admitted into the Union, although the measure met with considerable opposition from New-York.

What was the object and success of Harmar's expedition?

The Indians north of the Ohio river had become exceedingly troublesome, and an expedition was sent against them under Gen. Harmar. He was, however, defeated with considerable loss, October, 1790.

Who was sent against them in 1791?

Gen. St. Clair was sent against them in the autumn of 1791, with an army of 2,000 men. He penetrated into the interior of the country, and encamped in the neighborhood of the Miami river.

Describe the defeat of St. Clair's army.

Here, early on the morning of the 4th of November, the soldiers were suddenly attacked by the savages, and so great was the confusion, that a general massacre was apprehended. But the regulars restored the battle, although they were unable to drive the Indians from the heavy shrubbery, and St. Clair was compelled to order a retreat.

Was Gen. Wayne more successful?

Gen. Wayne, who succeeded St. Clair, was more successful; for in 1794, at the head of 3,000 men, he fought the battle of the Maumee; totally

defeated the Indians, and laid waste their settlements with fire and sword.

When was Washington re-elected?

In 1792, Washington was re-elected President for a second term of four years.

What had happened in Europe?

About the same time, the French revolution had broken out in France, and war had been declared against England.

What is said of the conduct of the French Ambassador, M. Genet?

The French Ambassador in the United States, presuming on the assistance that had been given by the French people during the American revolution, began to fit out privateers from American ports, to harass and capture British ships.

How was Genet's conduct regarded, and what followed?

This conduct being opposed by Washington, and persisted in by M. Genet, at the request of the former, M. Genet was promptly recalled, and a new ambassador appointed. A good understanding between the two governments followed.

Did this state of things continue?

But a treaty concluded with Great Britain in 1795, highly irritated the French government, and to add to this unpleasant affair, the American people were divided into two parties—one in favor of, and the other opposed to the French revolution.

What change took place in American affairs?

In the midst of these troubles, the second term of Washington's presidency expired. He

thereupon declined a re-election, and John Adams was chosen in his stead.

To what measure did Adams resort?

Three months after his inauguration, March 4th, 1797, he convened Congress to deliberate on the outrages of the French government, which had commenced attacks on American vessels.

What was the result?

The result was, that preparations were made for war, but the contest had scarcely begun at sea, 1798, when arrangements were made for peace.

For what was the year 1799 *remarkable?*

The year 1799 became memorable as that of Washington's decease. This great and good man died at Mount Vernon, in Virginia, on the 14th of December, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

How was his death noticed?

Congress and the country evinced the most profound sorrow at his death, and the highest honors were decreed to his memory.

Who succeeded John Adams as President?

Thomas Jefferson succeeded John Adams as President, March 4th, 1801.

What additions were made to the States in 1802 *and* 1803?

In 1802, Ohio became a State, and in 1803 the territory of Louisiana was purchased from France, for the sum of fifteen millions of dollars.

What is said of the purchase of Louisiana?

This purchase became necessary, in order to secure the free navigation of the Mississippi,

the outlet of which was in the possession of a foreign nation.

For what purpose was Preble sent to the Mediterranean?

In 1803, Commodore Preble was sent to the Mediterranean for the purpose of chastising the Barbary powers, who had long committed piracies on American vessels.

What happened on the cruise?

While cruising in the harbor of Tripoli, the frigate Philadelphia stranded, and falling into the hands of the Tripolitans, her crew were made slaves.

Describe the brilliant action that followed.

The prize, however, did not remain long in their hands, for in the following year Lieutenant Decatur entered the harbor of Tripoli in a small schooner, boarded the frigate, and killing several of the Tripolitan crew, threw the rest into the sea.

What did he then do?

He then set fire to the frigate, and in the midst of a cannonade from the enemy's batteries, escaped with only four wounded.

By what was this succeeded?

This brilliant achievement was succeeded by another of a romantic character. Mr. Eaton, who was at this time the American Consul at Tunis, planned an expedition with Hamet, the exiled, but lawful sovereign of Tripoli, and being appointed general by Hamet, he set out from Alexandria with a mixed force of Tripolitans, Egyptians, and seventy American seamen.

Describe his march.

His march was through a thousand miles of

desert: the heat, the drifting sand, and the want of water, produced intense suffering, but he finally reached Derne, a Tripolitan city, April, 1805.

What was his success?

Here he fought two battles, defeated the enemy in both engagements, and took Derne, but was stopped in the middle of his success by a treaty of peace made between the Bashaw and Mr. Lear, the American Agent. An end was thus put to the war.

What happened in 1804?

In the month of July, 1804, Gen. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury under Washington, and the intimate friend and aid-de-camp of the latter, was shot in a duel with Aaron Burr.

State the cause of the duel.

The duel had its origin in political exasperation, and its fatal result threw a gloom over a great portion of the nation.

Give an account of Burr's future career.

Burr afterwards, in 1806, made a treasonable attempt to establish an empire in the Southwest of the United States; was tried for this, and though acquitted, was generally believed guilty. He finally died in obscurity.

By what measures was American commerce injured?

The constant war between France and England proved a serious injury to American commerce. England declared the coast of France in a state of blockade, and Bonaparte retaliated by issuing a similar decree against the British islands.

What was the effect of these measures?

Thus it happened that American vessels were in danger of capture by the armed vessels of both powers.

To what other right did England lay claim?

To sum up these annoyances, England claimed the right of boarding American vessels, and taking from them deserters from the British service.

Did England enforce these claims?

On the 22d of June, 1807, the British ship of war Leopard, fired into the frigate Chesapeake, killing and wounding a number of her crew. The Chesapeake had refused to deliver up four men claimed as deserters. Three of these were American citizens.

What were the "Orders in Council," and the "Milan Decree?"

This outrage was followed in November by the celebrated "Orders in Council," in which Great Britain prohibited all trade with France and her allies; and by the "Milan Decree," in December, in which Bonaparte forbade all trade with England and her colonies.

Did Congress retaliate?

An embargo was now decreed by Congress, in retaliation for these oppressions on the part of France and England, preventing all American vessels from leaving the United States, and prohibiting commercial intercourse with these nations.

Was this measure long continued?

The American merchants, finding the embargo ruinous to their trade, the embargo was taken off.

Who succeeded Jefferson as President?

In 1809, Thomas Jefferson retired from the Presidency, and James Madison was elected in his stead.

Did any change soon take place in the restrictions of France and Great Britain?

The French at length, in 1810, abolished their decrees, but the English continued to enforce theirs with spirit.

What occurred off the American Coast in June, 1811?

While enforcing these restrictions by watching the coast of the United States for American vessels, a British sloop-of-war, Little Belt, received severe punishment, June 22, 1811.

Give an account of this and its cause?

Being hailed by Commodore Rogers, in the frigate President, the Little Belt answered with a shot, that struck the mainmast of the President. Rogers then returned the fire with so much effect, that in 20 minutes, 32 of the crew of the Little Belt were either killed or wounded.

What troubles now arose in the North-West?

At the same time the Indians, probably incited by British agents, became troublesome on the North-Western frontier.

Who was sent against them, and what was his conduct?

Gen. Harrison was sent against them, and encamped at Tippecanoe, an Indian town on the Wabash. Fearing an attack, through the night, his troops were ordered to sleep on their arms.

What battle ensued, and date?

Early on the morning of the 7th of November, 1811, the yells of the Indians announced the attack. The steady valor of the whites, how-

ever, finally prevailed, and the battle of Tippecanoe ended in the total overthrow of the savages.

RECAPITULATION—SECTION V.

Sept. 1783.....Treaty of peace.
Nov. " ....Army disbanded.
Nov. " ..N. York evacuated.
Nov. 1787..Insurrection in Mass.
Aug. " ..Constitution passed.
Apr. 1789.. Washington, Prest.
Oct. 1790....Harman's defeat.
Feb. 1791...Vermont admitted.
Nov. 1791.....St. Clair's defeat.
Aug. 1794.....Wayne's victory.
M'h. 1797...John Adams, Prest.
Dec. 1799.....Washington dies.
M'h 1801...T. Jefferson, Prest.
M'h. 1802..Ohio becomes a state.
Apr. 1803..Louisiana purchased.
1803....War with Tripoli.
Aug. 1804....Decatur's exploit.
July, 1804...Death of Hamilton.
Apr. 1805....Capture of Derne.
June, 1807..Chesap'ke&Leop'd.
Nov. " Br. Orders in Council.
Dec. " .....Milan Decree.
M'h 1809..Jas. Madison, Prest.
June, 1811...Lit. Belt and U. S.
Nov. 1811. Battle of Tippecanoe.

SECTION VI.

THE WAR WITH ENGLAND—1812–1815.

1812.

What was the cause of the war of 1812?

The oppressions of Great Britain on American commerce, and the right she exercised of searching American vessels for deserters, had slowly, but surely, prepared the way for a rupture with the American government.

When was war finally proclaimed?

Congress had made preparations for war as early as 1811, and on the 18th of June, 1812, war was finally proclaimed by President Madison.

Who was appointed Commander-in-Chief?

Efforts were made to raise an army of 25,000 men, and Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts,

who had served with credit in the Revolution, was chosen Commander-in-Chief.

What was the first movement of the war?

The war was begun by the march of General Hull, Governor of Michigan Territory, towards the British fort at Malden, July, 1812.

When was Fort Mackinaw surrendered?

On the 17th of the same month, Fort Mackinaw, on the straits of Mackinaw, was surrendered to the British.

What happened to Major Van Horne?

Meanwhile Hull had sent a small detachment under Major Van Horne, to guard a convoy of supplies on the road to his camp. Van Horne was met and defeated.

How was this misfortune retrieved?

Col. Miller was sent with 600 men to the same spot. And on the 9th of August, the battle of Brownston was fought, in which a large body of French and Indians was defeated.

What movement did General Hull make?

Gen. Hull, learning the approach of Gen. Brock with a strong force of British, fell back to Detroit, and here determined to await the enemy.

What is said of the preparations for the assault?

Brock advanced to the assault. The Americans were drawn up ready to oppose him: the utmost order prevailed among the troops, and, confident of victory, they only awaited the orders of their general.

What was Hull's conduct?

To the astonishment of the whole army, Hull hung out a flag of truce, and, shortly after, basely surrendered himself and army prisoners of war, August 16, 1812.

Was Hull arrested for this cowardice?

Nothing could exceed the indignation of the country; Hull was brought to trial for his conduct, was sentenced to death, but finally pardoned by the President.

What was the result of the surrender of Detroit?

By this unfortunate affair the territory of Michigan fell into the hands of the British.

Who was stationed on the Niagara frontier?

Gen. Van Rensselaer commanded another division of the army stationed at Lewiston, on the Niagara river.

Describe his movement against Queenstown.

With a portion he crossed over the river on the 13th of October, and attacked and took the British batteries on Queenstown heights.

Did the British attempt to retake the fort?

A reinforcement under Gen. Brock arrived and tried to retake the works, but was gallantly repulsed, and Gen. Brock was slain.

Give the closing account of the battle.

In this state of affairs, the militia, who were still on the American side of the river, refused to cross to the assistance of their countrymen; and a fresh British force arriving, the unfortunate party was overpowered and either killed or made prisoners.

Was the year 1812 *favorable to the Americans?*

This closed the campaign of 1812; on land, everywhere disastrous to the Americans; but their victories on the ocean retrieved the honor of the nation.

What was the first of these engagements?

These battles were—1st. The capture of the British frigate Guerriere, Capt. Dacres, by the

Constitution, Capt. Hull, in thirty minutes. The Guerriere had nearly every mast and spar shot away, and 14 of her crew were either killed or wounded. She was burnt after the victory.

Describe the battle between the Wasp and the Frolic.

2d. The capture of the Frolic by the Wasp, Capt. Jones, after a bloody battle of 45 minutes. Nearly all of the Frolic's crew were killed, her decks were slippery with blood, and strewed with the wounded and dying.

The battle between the United States and the Macedonian.

3d. The battle between the United States, Commodore Decatur, and the British frigate Macedonian. It lasted two hours, and ended in the capture of the latter. The loss of the British was 104, that of the Americans only 11.

The engagement between the Constitution and Java.

4th. In December the Constitution, Capt. Bainbridge, captured the Java. The action lasted three hours. The killed and wounded on board the Java amounted to 161, the Constitution's loss to 34.

What is said of the success of the privateers?

In addition, more than five hundred prizes were captured by the American privateers, and over 3,000 prisoners were taken.

RECAPITULATION—1812.

June 18, War Proclaimed.	NAVAL BATTLES.
July 17, Fort Mackinaw surr'd.	Aug., Guerriere & Constitution.
Aug. 9, Battle of Brownstown.	Oct., Wasp and Frolic.
Aug. 16, Detroit surrendered.	Oct., U. States & Macedonian.
Oct. 13, Battle of Queenstown.	Dec., Constitution & Java.

1813.

How was the American Army arranged this year?

The American Army was this year arranged in three divisions—the Army of the North, of the Centre, and of the West.

Who commanded the Army of the West, and for what purpose?

The last named was commanded by General Harrison, and had for its object the re-taking of Michigan territory.

What detachment was sent out by Harrison?

Harrison sent Gen. Winchester to the village of Frenchtown, to disperse a large body of French and Indians.

What happened to Winchester?

While lying here carelessly encamped, he was surprised by a mixed force under Gen. Proctor.

Give an account of what followed?

Winchester, attempting to rally his troops, was taken prisoner; but though they still fought bravely without their general, Winchester surrendered his army prisoners of war.

What is said of the treatment by the Indians?

The Indians perpetrated the most revolting cruelties on the wounded, and it does not appear that they were restrained by Gen. Proctor and his officers.

What is said of Harrison's situation?

When Gen. Harrison heard of this defeat, he erected a fortified camp named Fort Meigs. Here he was besieged by Proctor, but Gen. Clay arriving with a body of Kentuckians, compelled the British general to retreat, May 9th.

What fort did Proctor next attack?

In July, Proctor, with 1200 British and Indians, proceeded against Fort Lower Sandusky, a few miles South of Lake Erie, commanded by Major Croghan with a force of 150 men.

State what is said of his defence.

Though but twenty-one years of age, he conducted the defence with great ability, and compelled the enemy to retire with the loss of 150. Croghan had but one man killed.

What post was now attacked by the Americans?

A portion of the Army of the Centre, crossing Lake Ontario, proceeded against York, the capital of Upper Canada, where the British had a large supply of military stores.

Describe the attack.

Gen. Pike led the assault; but as he was carrying everything before him, he and many of his troops were killed by an explosion of the enemy's magazine. The troops, however, rallied, and obtained possession of the town and all the public magazines, April 27, 1813.

Against what British post did Dearborn next move?

Gen. Dearborn left the wounded and prisoners at Sackett's Harbor, and having received fresh troops, sailed against Fort George, on the Niagara, which he easily captured.

What occurred during the retreat of the British?

The British garrison retreated, but were followed by generals Winder and Chandler, who, in the night, were unfortunately taken prisoners, and the Americans then returned to Fort George.

What was Prevost doing in the meantime?

As soon as the British General Prevost had

learned that Dearborn had gone to Fort George, he sailed to attack Sackett's Harbor.

How was he received?

The militia fled at his approach; but taking to the houses, checked his progress by a murderous fire. Gen. Brown rallied another body, and making a feint as if about to cut off Prescott's retreat, the enemy retired to their ships, leaving behind the most of the wounded: May 29.

What is said of the warlike preparations on Lake Erie?

During the year two rival squadrons had been built and fitted out on Lake Erie. The British squadron, mounting 63 guns, was commanded by Commodore Barclay; and the American, 54 guns, by Commodore Perry.

Did these squadrons meet?

A battle was fought by the two fleets off Fort Malden, September 10. In the beginning of the action, Perry led the advance in the Lawrence; but his ship was attacked by two of the enemy and completely disabled.

Describe the remainder of the action.

He then left the Lawrence in an open boat, amid the fire of the enemy, and reaching the Niagara, continued the combat. The wind freshened, and the Americans thus being enabled to fight more compactly, the battle was terminated by the surrender of the whole British squadron.

In what direction did Harrison then move?

Gen. Harrison, assisted by Governor Shelby and a body of Kentuckians, speedily crossed the lake, took Fort Malden, and then pressed towards

the enemy, who were encamped on the river Thames.

Describe the battle of the Thames?

Here the battle of the Thames was fought on the 5th of October. Gen. Proctor was assisted by Tecumseh and his Indians. The British were first routed, and Tecumseh being slain, the Indians also fled, and nearly the whole force was either killed or taken.

What is said of the Creek Indians?

In the latter part of August, the Creek Indians, in Alabama, ravaged the country and massacred the inhabitants.

Who were sent against them, and with what success?

Generals Jackson and Coffee being sent against them, obtained several advantages, and at last completely routed them in a great battle at the Horse-shoe Bend of the Tallapoosa. In this battle 1000 Indians were slain.

What were the movements of the Army of the North?

The army of the North, stationed on the shores of Lake Champlain, was joined in October by the Army of the Centre, commanded by Wilkinson, and proceeded down the St. Lawrence against Montreal.

State what is said of the action at Williamsburg?

On the 11th November, a body of troops, under Gen. Brown, landed at Williamsburg; but they were driven back with the loss of 300.

What was the final success of the Americans?

Being dispirited by this check, and disappointed in reinforcements, and the winter approaching, the army went into winter quarters on the south bank of the St. Lawrence.

What is said of the success at sea?

The fortune of war was various on the ocean, during 1813.

Give the action of the 24th of February.

On the 24th of February, the sloop of war Hornet, Captain Lawrence, took the British brig Peacock, after an action of fifteen minutes.

Mention that of the 1st of June?

On the 1st of June, the American frigate Chesapeake, Captain Lawrence, was captured by the British ship Shannon, off Boston harbor.

What was the cause of the battle?

Captain Lawrence had been promoted to the Chesapeake for his bravery, and while shipping a new crew, was challenged by Captain Brooks, who was cruising off the coast with a picked crew.

Give an account of the action.

The challenge was accepted—the ships met; but so terrible was the fire of the Shannon, that in a few minutes every officer on board the Chesapeake was killed—her rigging was cut to pieces—and the British having boarded, struck her flag.

What is said of Lawrence?

Lawrence lived in a state of delirium four days after the action, repeatedly exclaiming, "Don't give up the ship!" He died regretted by the whole American people, and his remains were interred at Halifax with every honor.

What other naval actions took place?

In August the British brig Pelican captured the American brig Argus; and on the 5th of September the British brig Boxer was taken by the brig Enterprise, off the coast of Maine.

RECAPITULATION—1813.

Jan. 22, Frenchtown.	Oct. 5, Thames.
April 27, York.	NAVAL EVENTS.
May 1, Fort Meigs.	Feb. 24, Peacock & Hornet.
May 27, Fort George.	June 1, Shannon & Chesapeake
May 29. Sackett's Harbor.	Aug. 14, Argus & Pelican.
Aug. 2, Fort Lower Sandusky.	Sept. 5, Boxer & Enterprise.

1814–15.

How was the campaign of 1814 *opened?*

The campaign of 1814 was opened by the capture of Fort Erie, on the Niagara, by Gens. Scott and Ripley, on the 3d of July.

What battle was fought on the 5th, and with what success?

Next day the Americans advanced, and on the 5th of July, being met by the British under Gen. Riall, the battle of Chippeway was fought. The British were compelled to fall back with the loss of 500 men.

By what battle was this followed, and when?

Gen. Riall was reinforced by Gen. Drummond, and both armies again met near Niagara falls, where was fought the obstinate and bloody battle of Lundy's lane, July 25th.

Give the commencement of the battle.

The battle was begun before sunset, by the advance of a brigade under Gen. Scott, but Gen. Brown soon came up with the main body, and the battle raged with great fury.

What incident occurred during the progress of the battle?

A fort garrisoned by the British swept with its guns all quarters of the field. Gen. Ripley perceiving this, asked Col. Miller if he could

storm it. "I can try, sir," was his noble reply.

What was the success of Miller's attempt?

The trial was made, the fort taken, and though the enemy thrice attempted to retake it, they were driven back with dreadful loss.

What was the result of the engagement, and what movement followed?

The Americans finally compelled the British to retire, though the loss on both sides was nearly equal; but Gen. Ripley, who now commanded, fell back to Fort George.

What is said of the siege of Fort George?

Here he was besieged by Gen. Prevost for seven weeks. The besieged behaved with the greatest obstinacy and spirit, and the British hearing that 5,000 Americans, under Gen. Izard, were approaching, at length raised the siege.

Who had been left at Plattsburg by Gen. Izard?

Gen. Izard had left Gen. Macomb at Plattsburg on Lake Champlain with scarce 2,000 men.

Describe the plans and movements of the British.

To the attack of this post Gen. Prevost marched with an army of 14,000 men, while at the same time a British fleet, under Commodore Downie, sailed to attack the American squadron, commanded by Commodore MacDonough, in the harbor of Plattsburg.

What is said of the position of both armies?

Gen. Macomb had drawn up his troops on the banks of the river Saranac, and on the 11th of September, while Prevost attempted to cross the river and dislodge him, Commodore Downie attacked the American fleet.

How did the two attacks terminate?

British vessels were compelled to surrender to MacDonough; and Prevost hearing the news, drew off his troops with the loss of twenty-five hundred.

State what was now taking place in the South.

While these events were in progress, 5,000 British, under Gen. Ross, sailed up the Chesapeake, and marched to attack the American capital.

Describe the progress of the British.

He received a slight check at Bladensburg, August 24th, by Com. Barney, who was taken prisoner, but arriving at Washington, Ross burned many public buildings, and destroyed a great amount of property.

What where the next movements of the British?

The British General, after this, moved towards Baltimore. A severe skirmish occurred at North Point on his march, in which he was slain; and the British, though they compelled the Americans under Gen. Stryker to retire, shortly after retreated to their shipping.

Was the British fleet idle during the Battle of North Point?

In the course of the attack, Fort McHenry was bombarded by the British fleet, but without success.

At what point were the British now busy?

In November, the British were engaged fitting out a force at Pensacola, in Florida, at that time in possession of Spain.

By whom were their preparations disturbed?

Against this Gen. Jackson marched, and took forcible possession of the town, upon which the British left the harbor of Pensacola.

When, and against what point did the British move?

In the month of December, a British fleet with an army of 10,000 men on board, advanced towards New-Orleans, through Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain.

Were they opposed in their progress?

On their way through Lake Borgne, an American flotilla was captured by the British after a bloody battle; and a spirited attack by Jackson was also repelled, with the loss of 500 men on the part of the British.

Was the city in a position to be successfully defended?

About four miles below New-Orleans, General Jackson had thrown up entrenchments strengthened by bales of cotton, which successfully resisted the cannonading of the enemy. Packenham, the British general, therefore, ordered an assault.

Describe the assault and defence.

The American militia, with loaded rifles, coolly waited the approach, and poured upon them a destructive fire. Gen. Packenham fell mortally wounded. His soldiers were struck down on all sides, and order being lost, they finally fled, leaving on the field 2,000 of their comrades.

What was the loss on the side of the Americans?

The loss of the Americans was but seven killed and six wounded. The battle was fought on the 8th of January, 1815.

Which nation had been successful at sea during this year?

During the year 1814, success at sea had inclined to the Americans, and several British vessels had been captured.

What misfortune befell an American frigate?

On the other hand, the frigate Essex, after taking many prizes, was herself taken, after the most bloody naval battle of the war, in the harbor of Valparaiso, by a superior British force.

When, and where was a treaty of peace signed?

The end of the struggle now arrived, for on the 24th of December, 1814, a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent.

Had the war been popular?

Throughout its whole course the war had been very unpopular in the East, and great bitterness had arisen between different sections of the country.

RECAPITULATION.—1814–1815.

1814.	1815.
July 3—Capture of Fort Erie.	Jan. 8—Battle of New-Orleans.
July 5—Lundy's Lane.	1814.—NAVAL BATTLES.
Aug. 15—Siege of Fort Erie.	M'h 28—2 Br. ships cap. by Essex.
Aug. 24—Bladensburg.	Ap. 29—Epervier and Peacock.
Aug. 24—Burning of Washington.	J'ne 28—Reindeer and the Wasp.
Sept. 11—Plattsburg.	Sept. 11—Battle of L. Champlain.
Sept. 12—North Point.	1815.
Sept. 13—Att'ck on Fort McHenry.	Feb. 20—Cyane and Levant cap.
Dec. 24—Treaty of Peace.	by the Constitution.

SECTION VII.

FROM THE END OF THE WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

To what direction was the attention of the American government now turned?

The American government being now re-

leased from the contest with Great Britain, determined to suppress the pirates of Algiers, who were in the habit of seizing our vessels and enslaving their crews.

Who was sent against them, and with what success?

Decatur was therefore sent, May, 1815, to the Mediterranean. He there took two Algerine frigates and 600 prisoners; killed the Admiral, and compelled the Dey of Algiers to release the American prisoners, and sign a humiliating treaty of peace. Tunis and Tripoli were humb ed in the same manner.

Who succeeded Madison in the presidency, a nd when?

James Monroe succeeded Madison as President, March 4th, 1817.

What war broke out in 1818, *and who put an end to it?*

In 1818, a Seminole war broke out at the South. General Jackson was sent against the Indians, and soon overran their country.

What severe measures were pursued by Jackson?

Thinking that the Indians were instigated by persons in Florida, he entered that possession of Spain, and seizing two men by the name of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, hung them as spies.

Did the Government call Jackson to account?

This high-handed act met with severe and just condemnation throughout the country. Jackson, however, was not punished.

When was Florida ceded to the United States?

In 1820, Florida was ceded by Spain to the United States.

State what is said of Lafayette's visit in 1824.

Towards the close of Monroe's administration, Gen. Lafayette visited the United States. His progress was one continued triumph; he became the guest of the whole nation, and finally returned to France, laden with honors, and enriched by a grant from Congress.

Who succeeded Monroe, and what is said of his presidency?

John Quincy Adams was inaugurated as President, March 4th, 1825. His administration was one of peace, and no events of importance marked the period of four years.

Who succeeded Adams, and when?

General Jackson succeeded Adams, March 4th, 1829.

Mention the leading measures of his administration.

His measures throughout his eight years were marked with great energy. He vetoed the bill to recharter the United States Bank, in the face of great opposition; and repressed by his threats the discontents of South Carolina, which refused to pay the duties on imports levied by the Government.

What war broke out in 1835?

In the year 1835, the Seminole war broke out, which proved bloody, expensive, and protracted.

What was the cause of this war?

The cause of the war was a refusal on the part of the Indians to remove to the lands west of the Mississippi, agreed on by a treaty with the minority of the tribe.

State what is said of one of their greatest chiefs.

Osceola, one of their chiefs, and distinguished for his talents, was placed in irons by the Government Agent, General Thompson, but was subsequently released on a promise that he would use all his influence to persuade his people to remove.

How was his imprisonment revenged?

He, however, did not forget the affront, for in the month of December, the house in which Gen. Thompson was dining, was suddenly attacked. Thompson fell pierced with fifteen bullets, and the rest were nearly all killed or scalped.

What massacre occurred on the same day?

On the same day, December 28, Major Dade, while marching with a body of men to join Gen. Clinch, was slain with all his corps.

What other attacks followed?

Gens. Clinch and Gaines were also attacked, February, 1836, and with difficulty maintained their ground.

Did the war continue through the year 1836?

Through 1836 the war still progressed, attended with the usual calamities of Indian warfare, massacres, burnings, and single murders.

What became of Osceola?

In 1837, Gen. Jessup drew Osceola into a conference, and then imprisoned him. Osceola died a prisoner in Fort Moultrie, January, 1838.

Was the American army successful during 1837?

In December, 1837, Colonel Taylor, afterwards President, distinguished himself by de-

feating the Indians, and capturing a hundred of their warriors.

When and how was the war finally ended?

The war continued till 1842, when it was ended by the capture or dispersal of the Indians, in the administration of Martin Van Buren.

Who succeeded Jackson as President, and when?

Martin Van Buren had succeeded Jackson as President, March 4th, 1837.

What was the length of Van Buren's administration?

Van Buren continued in office but one term, and was succeeded by Gen. William Henry Harrison, who was inaugurated in 1841.

How long did Harrison remain in office, and by whom succeeded?

He died at the expiration of one month, and was succeeded by John Tyler, Vice President.

Who succeeded Tyler, and when?

On the 4th of March, 1845, James K. Polk, of Tennessee, became President.

What is said of the state of the nation, up to the year 1845?

From the termination of the Seminole war till the year 1845, no events of great importance ad occurred. The nation, being at peace at ome and abroad, grew rapidly great, prosperous and happy.

RECAPITULATION.

1815, May, Decatur sent to Algiers.
1817, June, James Monroe, President.
1818, Aug. Indian War.
1820, Oct. Florida ceded to U. S.
1824, Aug. Lafayette's visit.
1825, March, J. Q. Adams, President.
1829, March, Andrew Jackson, President.

SEMINOLE WAR.

1835, Dec. breaks out.
1835, Dec. Thompson's massacre.
1835, Dec. Dade's do., same day.
1836, Feb. Clinch and Gaines attacked.
1837, Oct. Osceola imprisoned.
1837, Dec. Col. Taylor's victory.
1842, Dec. War ended.
1837, March, Martin Van Buren, President
1841, March, William Henry Harrison, President.
1841, April, John Tyler, Presid't.
1845, March, James K. Polk, President.
1845, March, Texas annexed to the United States.

SECTION VIII.

MEXICAN WAR.

What war now broke out?

But the peace of the country was again disturbed by the breaking out of A WAR WITH MEXICO.

What was the cause of the war?

The cause of the war with Mexico, was the annexation of Texas to the United States.

What is said of Texas?

Texas had been a province of Mexico; had rebelled and gained its independence, but was never recognized by Mexico.

When and how were hostilities commenced?

In March, 1846, Gen. Taylor was ordered to the mouth of the Rio Grande, to protect the

frontier. On his march he fortified Point Isabel, and encamped on the eastern bank of the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras.

What is said of the manœuvres of both armies?

A Mexican force, in his rear, attempted to cut him off from Fort Isabel, where were his stores. Taylor marched against them and met them at Palo Alto.

When was the battle fought, and with what success?

The Mexicans were 6,000 strong—the Americans only 2,300. After an obstinate engagement of five hours, the enemy were driven from the field, May 7th.

What occurred the next day?

The next day—the 8th—the Mexicans made a stand at Resaca de la Palma, three miles from Palo Alto.

Give an account of the battle of Resaca de la Palma?

A complete victory here awaited the Americans. In a brilliant charge by the dragoons, Gen. La Vega was taken prisoner at his own guns, and the Mexicans were everywhere driven from the field at the point of the bayonet.

In what direction did Gen. Taylor now march?

Gen. Taylor now waited at Fort Brown some months for reinforcements. These having arrived, he crossed the Rio Grande and attacked the fortified town of Monterey, on the 14th of September.

What is said of the situation of Monterey?

The siege presented fearful difficulties, for the town was situated on a rocky eminence, garrisoned by 9,000 men, and was well supplied with cannon and munitions of war.

Describe the taking of Monterey?

The troops, however, commanded by generals Worth and Quitman, surmounted every obstacle—took the works by assault, and passing into the streets, cut their way from house to house, under a galling fire.

How was the siege terminated?

The enemy being now hemmed in, within the great square of the city, Gen. Ampudia, the Mexican commander, surrendered on the 24th of September, and an armistice of eight weeks was agreed on, which was broken off before the expiration of that period.

Were any other expeditions sent out?

Two other enterprises had meanwhile been prosecuted in other directions—one under Gen. Wool against Chihuahua, and the other under Gen. Kearney against Santa Fe.

What is said of Kearney's?

Kearney's expedition was entirely successful, for he experienced but little opposition in taking possession of the whole of New Mexico.

What occurred after this?

The main body, under Colonel Doniphan, then pressed on to Chihuahua, and on its march twice fought and repulsed the Mexicans, numbering 4,000. The Americans were but 900.

Give date and names of the battles, and the result?

The first of these engagements, the battle of Bracito, was fought December 25th, 1846, on the Rio Grande. The second, the battle of Sacramento, February 28th, 1847. Chihuahua was shortly after occupied by the Americans.

What was Wool's success?

Gen. Wool's expedition, unable to find a route over the mountains of the Sierra Madre to Chihuahua, changed its course and assisted Gen. Worth in overrunning the state of Coahuila.

What is said of Taylor's situation?

Gen. Taylor remained at Monterey till the beginning of February, 1847. While there a great portion of the army had been withdrawn to strengthen the army of Gen. Scott, who had been ordered to march on Mexico by way of Vera Cruz.

State what happened to him in this condition.

In this critical situation, with many of his best troops gone and several of his generals, Santa Anna, the Mexican general, advanced against Taylor with an army of 17,000 men.

What course did Taylor at once adopt?

Gen. Taylor thought it prudent to fall back to the plains of Buena Vista, and prepared to meet the Mexican force. His troops numbered 4,700.

How did the battle commence?

Here he was attacked by Santa Anna, Feb. 23d, 1847.

Give an account of it.

The battle continued throughout the day. Several times victory seemed to incline to the enemy; but the skill and bravery of the officers, together with the confidence of the army in Gen. Taylor, finally prevailed.

State the loss on both sides, and the effect.

The enemy were routed with the loss of 1500, while that of Taylor was only 500. The battle of Buena Vista ended the war in the northern part of Mexico.

What had happened on the Pacific coast?

In the western part, California had been taken by the bravery and enterprise of Colonel Fremont, who was at the head of a party surveying a new route from California to the United States.

Did he meet with opposition?

After several severe skirmishes, De Castro, the Spanish governor of the province, was driven from the province, and California declared an independent State.

When did this happen?

This was in 1846, before the news of the breaking out of the war had arrived at the Pacific.

After a severe contest of two hours, the

Did Fremont continue in power?

On the arrival of the declaration of war with Mexico, Commodore Stockton took the command, and by January, 1847, the whole province of California was in possession of the Americans.

GEN. SCOTT'S EXPEDITION.

To the command of what expedition had Gen. Scott been appointed?

Gen. Scott had been apppointed to command an expedition which was to proceed to Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz.

What was the first post taken, and when?

On the 9th of March, 1847, his troops landed near Vera Cruz. Batteries were soon erected, and so terrible was the fire of the besiegers, that on the 27th, Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa surrendered.

What is said of the Mexican force opposed to him?

The march to Mexico now began. To oppose

him, Santa Anna, with 15,000 men, was encamped on the heights of Cerro Gordo, which commanded a defile on the road through which the army must pass.

What was the plan of attack?

Against this post Gen. Twiggs led one division of the army, while another was to proceed by a circuitous route, and make an attack on their rear.

And what its success?

About noon on the 18th of April, every post on the heights was in possession of the Americans, and three thousand prisoners captured, together with the entire military stores of the army.

Narrate the progress of Gen. Scott.

Next day the Americans occupied Jalapa, took the strong fortress of Perote without a blow, April 22nd, and on the 15th of May Puebla was entered, where the whole army rested for reinforcements.

Give the further movements of the army.

On the 9th of August, Gen. Scott resumed his march to the city of Mexico at the head of 10,000 men, and on the 11th reached the valley of Mexico, and encamped at Ayotla, 15 miles from the capital.

What is said of the approach to the city?

The only direct approach was by the National road, and this was strongly guarded and fortified.

Did Gen. Scott choose this road?

Gen. Scott, therefore, determined to lead his army round to San Augustine, which was about ten miles from the city.

Were there any strong posts on this route?

Along the road now chosen for his advance, three strong posts, Contreras, Churubusco, and Chapultepec, disputed his march.

Describe the attack on the first post.

On the 20th of August, after a fearless and terrible assault of 15 minutes, Contreras was taken, though defended by 7,000 Mexicans.

What success immediately followed?

In the afternoon the defences of Churubusco were carried at several points, and the Mexicans were compelled to retreat to the defences near the city.

By what was hostilities interrupted?

An armistice of several days now interrupted the progress of the war. The object of the armistice was to enable the Mexicans to come to terms by treaty, but the object failed.

When and by what was the war resumed?

The war was resumed on the 8th of September, by the storming and capture of Molino del Rey and Casa Mata—two outerworks of the fortress of Chapultepec—by Gen. Worth, after a bloody battle.

What still remained to defend the city?

There now remained nothing but the Castle of Chapultepec itself between the victorious Americans and the capital.

How was Chapultepec protected?

This fortress was protected on nearly all sides by jagged and precipitous rocks, and was well supplied with cannon and ammunition.

Give an account of the taking of Chapultepec.

Gen. Scott, however, nothing daunted, opened his batteries against it on the 12th, and on the 13th of September, under cover of a shower of

shells thrown into the fort, an assault was made, and Chapultepec was taken.

What was now the siuation of the Mexicans?

In this situation of affairs, nothing was left to the inhabitants but to submit, as the army of Santa Anna and all the officers had fled.

What followed?

On the 14th of September, 1847, the American army entered the city of Mexico.

When was the Treaty of Peace signed?

After considerable delay a treaty of peace was concluded on the 2d of February following.

What were the provisions on the part of Mexico?

On the part of Mexico, the treaty provided that New Mexico and California should be given up to the United States.

On the part of the United States?

The United States government, on the other hand, were to relinquish all other captured posts, to pay Mexico fifteen millions of dollars for the territory, and assume the payment of the debts of Mexico to American citizens.

When did the American army leave the city?

At length, on the 12th of June, the American army evacuated the city of Mexico, and directed their steps homeward.

What is said of the remains of the army?

Disease and death had thinned their ranks, but the great end of their labors had been attained, and a nation's thanks and rewards awaited these sufferers for a nation's glory.

What honors were paid to the officers?

Many of the officers were promoted to stations of honor, and among the rest, Gen. Taylor was elevated to the office of President, March 5th, 1849.

How long did he enjoy this dignity?

He enjoyed this great dignity but one year and four months, and was succeeded by Millard Fillmore, of New-York, Vice President, July, 1850.

RECAPITULATION—SECTION VIII.

MEXICAN WAR.

1846.
May 7th, battle of Palo Alto.
May 8th, Resaca de la Palma.
Sept. 14th, Monterey.
Dec. 25th, Bracito.

1847.
Feb. 23d, Buena Vista.
Feb. 28th, Sacramento.
March 27th, Vera Cruz.
April 18th, Cerro Gordo.
Aug. 20th, Contreras.
Aug. 20th, Churubusco.
Sept. 8th, Molino del Rey.
Sept. 13th, Chapultepec.
Sept. 14th, Mexico entered.

1848.
Feb. 2d, Peace concluded.

TABLE OF PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Pesidents.	State.	Inaugurated.	Terminated.	Vice-Presidents.
1. George Washington	Virginia...	April 30, 1789.	March 4, 1797.	John Adams, of Mass.
2. John Adams.....	Mass.....	March 4, 1797.	" " 1801.	Thos. Jefferson, Va.
3. Thos. Jefferson....	Virginia...	" " 1801.	" " 1809.	Aaron Burr, N. Y., and Geo. Clinton, N. Y.
4. James Madison.....	Virginia...	" " 1809.	" " 1817.	Gec. Clinton, N. Y., and Elbridge Gerry, Mass.
5. James Monroe.....	Virginia...	" " 1817.	" " 1825.	Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y.
6. Jno. Quincy Adams	Mass.....	" " 1825.	" " 1829.	John C. Calhoun, S. C.
7. Andrew Jackson...	Tenn.....	" " 1829.	" " 1837.	Jno. C. Calhoun, S. C., & Martin Van Buren, N.Y.
8. Martin Van Buren.	N. York...	" " 1837.	" " 1841.	Richard M. Johnson, Ky.
9. Wm. H. Harrison*..	Ohio.....	" " 1841.	April 4, 1841.	John Tyler, Va.
10. John Tyler.....	Virginia...	April 4, 1841.	March 4, 1845.	
11. Jas. K. Polk.....	Tenn.	March 4, 1845.	" " 1849.	Geo. M. Dallas, Penn.
12. Zachary Taylor †...	Louisiana.	" " 1849.	July 9, 1850.	Millard Fillmore, N. Y.
13. Millard Fillmore...	N. York...	July 9, 1850.		

* Died April 4, 1841, and was succeeded by the Vice-President, Jno. Tyler.

† Died July 9, 1850, and was succeeded by the Vice-President, Millard Fillmore.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW.

1. In what year was America discovered?
2. Who was Columbus: and what led to the voyage?
3. Who were the first English Navigators?
4. Discovery of Florida—give date and account.
5. Cortes' expedition " " " "
6. De Soto's " " " " "
7. Who discovered the St. Lawrence, and when?
8. What Colonies were attempted by England?
9. What is said of Sir Walter Raleigh?
10. Give dates of these attempts.
11. What name was given to the country, and why?
12. How was the territory divided, and by whom?
13. Give the particulars of the settling of JAMESTOWN.
14. Give a full account of John Smith.
15. Bacon's rebellion—date and account.
16. The dates of the Virginia charters.
17. When did it become a royal government?
18. Particulars of the settlement of PLYMOUTH.
19. And of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
20. When and why was Roger Williams banished?
21. When was Boston settled?
22. Date and account of the New-England Union.
23. " " " of Salem Witchcraft.
24. When and where was NEW-HAMPSHIRE settled?
25. What massacre during King William's War?

26. When and by whom was CONNECTICUT settled?
27. " " " " " RHODE ISLAND "
28. " " " " " NEW-JERSEY "
29. Who discovered the Hudson River?
30. When and by whom was NEW-YORK first settled?
31. When and how did it become an English Colony?
32. Who were the Dutch Governors?
33. Name some of the English Governors.
34. Date and account of the burning of Schenectady.
35. When and by whom was MARYLAND settled?
36. " " " " " PENNSYLVANIA settled?
37. Give the particulars of the settlement, &c.
38. When did Delaware become a Colony?
39. When and by whom was NORTH CAROLINA settled?
40. " " " " " SOUTH CAROLINA "
41. Date and particulars of the settlement of GEORGIA.
42. Name the THIRTEEN COLONIES.
43. Name the wars before the French and Indian.
44. Date and cause of the PEQUOD War.
45. What event terminated it?
46. Cause of KING PHILIP'S WAR, and date.
47. Give an account of the last great battle.
48. " " " " death of Philip.
49. What was the cause of KING WILLIAM'S WAR?
50. What was the principal event?
51. By what treaty terminated, and when?
52. Give cause and date of QUEEN ANNE'S WAR.
53. How was it terminated, and when?
54. Give cause and date of KING GEORGE'S WAR.
55. What was the principal event?
56. How was the war ended, and when?
57. Give the cause of the FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.
58. What great man first appears in this?
59. Give an account of his first appearance.

60. Describe Washington's campaign, and date.
61. Events of the war.
62. Describe Braddock's expedition.
63. Describe the battle of Quebec.
64. When and where was a treaty signed?
65. Give the terms of this treaty.
66. State the general cause of the REVOLUTION.
67. What was the great objection to taxation?
68. Describe the Stamp Act.
69. How was this received in the Colonies?
70. Was it repealed, and by what act followed?
71. What became of the tea sent to the Colonies?
72. How was Boston punished?
73. Give the events of 1775.
74. " " " " 1776.
75. " " " " 1777.
76. " " " " 1778.
77. " " " " 1779.
78. " " " " 1780.
79. " " " " 1781.
80. Was there any fighting in 1782?
81. When and where was the treaty signed?
82. When was the army disbanded?
83. When did the British evacuate New-York?
84. What difficulties followed the War?
85. What arrangements were made with the army?
86. When was the Constitution adopted?
87. Who formed Washington's first cabinet?
88. When did Washington die?
89. When was the expedition sent against Tripoli?
90. Cause, and account of this expedition.
91. What lieutenant distinguished himself?
92. Siege of Derne, when and by whom.
93. What were the "British Orders in Council?"

94. What was the "Milan Decree?"
95. Their effects on American Commerce.
96. Date and account of battle of Tippecanoe.
97. Causes of the WAR OF 1812.
98. Events of 1812.
99. " " 1813.
100. " " 1814.
101. " " 1815.
102. Were the Americans successful in 1812?
103. Treaty of peace—when and where signed?
104. Who was President during the war?
105. Give leading events of the SEMINOLE WAR.
106. Give the cause of the WAR WITH MEXICO.
107. " " Events of 1846.
108. " " " " 1847.

QUESTIONS ON THE TABLE OF PRESIDENTS.

How many Presidents have there been?

Who was the 1st? 2d? 3d? 7th? 4th? 12th? 5th? 10th? 6th? 8th? 13th? 11th? and 9th?

How many, and which Presidents from Virginia? from Massachusetts? New-York? Tennessee? Ohio? Louisiana?

What Presidents died while in office?

How many, and which Presidents served two terms, or eight years? one term, or four years? less than one term?

When did Washington's administration begin and end? James Madison's? Van Buren's? Jefferson's? John Adams'? Monroe's? Taylor's? Jackson's? Polk's? J. Q. Adams'? Tyler's? Fillmore's? Harrison's?

Who was President during the war of 1812? during the war with Mexico?

Who was Vice-President under Washington? under Jackson? Jefferson? Harrison? Fillmore? John Adams? Monroe? Van Buren? Taylor? Madison? Tyler? John Q. Adams? Polk?

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